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### HISTORY

OF THE

17th

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS

BY

EDWIN A. CARPENTER Private Company "K."

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Carpenter, Edwin A.

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# HISTORY

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J. JUNES STEEL CE-rate Company "K."

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CHAPTER L I nurpose writing the history of Co. is from the date of colistment of the majority of the riembers of the emepung down to the time of the discharge of the same. I shall recount the core's of these in jower as well as to sound the prosses of the deserving. I should inner forthe execute the task which I have undertaken were I monely to treat of battles and march s. of the promothan or reduction of non-commissioned cheers, which occurred as a result of while or earlies on the part of compacy corporanders, or the promotion of seamt-stoned officers, the promotions occurring ther the war was over, as a result of political intrigue or special favoritism. In the Volunteer Aren, the distinctions in rank were purely artificial, for not unfrequently the arrisan held a commission while one college-bred served in the ranks. The pale-freed student and the brawny toller were mess-mates, the banker's on and the mechanic were bunkmates, their highest aim being to vie with one another in zealous devotion to country and her forensic laws. It was Jakson Kilpartick (General) who first discovered the material of which our array was composed, and in aburst of entensisstic admiration, asserted that the majority of the privates uncar tim were capable of commanding brigades. But still this may not be entrly satisfying, for every man by right, should maintain as high a posinon in socie's as the dignits of his elling entitles him to, and not tameschool to being robbed of his honas the this ground your historian viii sindly meet you, though I disdain all intention of detracting from aw, and one cannot rob another of something he did not possess. At the equalization no apportunity had been there the men to demenstrate their i delively qualities, by capturing flags, a or being the van of foriorn hopes, or a of acong the mornless hail of grape a of calmister, house some other course, gast by ad- rted. Sir Wm. Hamilton says. "On earth, there is nothing went, but men; in man, there is nothing, great but bind." Acting on the above astries there should have been a comt ribitive exemination, for the official

her a solor ted cylifely is now have now the civil and is rate, the sound of the courses, would have be a cuworld with the urness to a have been obs ined by V. B. Dahle, while G. B. States and Frank Hill would have taken a mid and third positions. Hor cale secure de Stretten we ald not have been discussed from the service: noider would. Hill have went into a negrot brant. As to the non-comamong their with sain frequency that a piete maintier of actual occurrences would do creat injustice to some, while others were too trapaently distincuishof by irregularities. None obtained their positions a an honor won, none underwest a commetitative expulsiation, hence my postniate is proven, that in our ropey all distinctions in rank were purely artificial, and as an additional evidence, the facts are that since the war many who were privates have distinguished theres, lves in arts. sciences and literature. Many have won titles and honors. In ve fine reputations and enjoy a high degree of popularity. If my information is correst, neither commissioned or noncommissioned efficers of Co. K, has so distinguished him . H., Lar were such the case, I, with exquisite pleasure would chronicle the event. From this some would inter that I purpose conveying the idea that better material was in the rank than out of it Events since the war ortainly warrant such assumption, though I only wish to assert that all distinctions in rank were purely artificial. I am certainly warranted to the resition I have taken. for the historian, a werning to the rales by which they are governed, must invistigate cause and in its, and introduce all matter connects I with the subject. The writer most present a faithful account of what has tiken place, or his work is voboless. All prejudice must be laid aside. Northing must be come dec. nothing exaccerated. All available sources of information must be explored, and whatever beers on the subject in hand must be brought to light. In eases of doubtful or conflicting testimony, the rules of evidence must be carefully. weighted, and truth insured at the expease of overy other consideration The actuals as ' the history of any subjest are videly different. The first particularly deals with datas in chronolocical order, as regards event, and does not admit of any observations on

has has properly to the caper of their and art as the writer to lave the lot e her as tree connected with the saidject. The unpuls of the comment state that men desert it the blot alon will tell why they deserted. The nenals state that the compact man inject the historian will tell why it mustber I ere, ere. I do not expect to assupe criticism-some friendly, o me perhaps adverse for the recollection- ( ! commades are frequently widely diff at ent, as evinced by their letters. One says, "Welts concanuled at I cost urg." while the facts are it was Haing, associated with whom was the great Governor Tietcher-gre t in all that makes the man and patriot, as will be seen further on. Another tells when the regiment was lost guder five, but he is seen I mouths behind the times. for the troops we around Glarger nore in many fights long previous to the time he alludes to. This port me in mind of a story, perhaps mothini. which runs as follows: Perty of the bore of the French Academy ones undertook to define the word erro, and his upon this, which they deemed outte satisfactory: Crab-A small, red Sel . which walks backward. "Perfect, govetlemen, said Cuvier," when interest, said toucknow the correctness of the definition. "Perfect, only I will make our small observation in natural history. The grab is not a fish, it is not red. and it does not walk backward. With these executions your definition is at mirable." This applies very well of some historical date I have on lond. The most unreliable course of information imaginable is come runer. To obviate this deceiving tendency and cannot be too careful, cannot too risidly apply the rules of evidence. It is eminently propor that the case of causes that led to our collisting in the Federal Army be narrated, for while we may still have fresh in our men, the the couses that led us to forsalle father and mother, brother and sister, wife. children and sweetheart, and take our lives in our bands, go forward and lacthem apon our country's abor a willme recrifice, that this noight be a send of liberty untaraished by the trammals of slavery and greeny gain; the se who come after us may not know to the country was filled with in hive a conlarly with every change of the seess declared that the next thirty dewould see the and of the wat. "" some extent they moulded poblic or reion, for people are apt to pellere that which they mess leave.



in his dry to be test to 8 en (19 80, eyest sone court) und. 1963 came to but the the 7 . . . of butt's a Calvesian, = medicive battle of lone River, were a cook. Jan. 3d. Union army waterway from before Vicksburg. ' n 4.71', direc Federal trensports op. well in Camberland river. Jan. Josh, block ding cossels emptared by Considerates at Sabine City, Texas, JU 20th Confederate was sceamer salebane, acatrovs one vessel and capours couther. Feb. 1st. a second urmeressful gunbort attack on Pt. Me-. Ussier. 5th destruction of our transposts on Red River. 12th, Union mererer, vessel, Jacob Bell, captured by us: Florida, 13-1, the iron-clad, Indianela, runs the blockade at Vicksburg and i captured. 21st, the Confederate coniser. Alabama, destroys two vessels on the African coast. 28th twenty. light a re of stores destroyed by Conbecomes in Kentucky. Jarch 1st, third 'mitless attack on Ft. McAllister, Ga. Sd, two U. S. gunboats destroyed. 5th, rebel Van Dorn captures Springfield. Tenn., and many prisoners. 6th, Van Porn captures a considerable Union force at Franklin, Tenn. 14th, Adnivel Farragut defeated at Port Hudsen. 27th, two Union vessels lost before Vicksburg. April 7th, nine Union frenelads astock Ft. Sumter and are bearing Confederate Alabama captures be Union Morning Star. 10th, two Union gunboats destroyed on the Cumerland river. 24th, Union defeat at deverly, Va. May 1st, Unionists dereal of at La Grange, Ark. June 1st. bettle of Chancellorsville-a Federal repulse. 29th, General Banks fails in sereral attacks on Port Hudson. July Jal. a Confederate victory at -Richmend, Ky. Aug. 19-20th, Rosenerans detented at Chickamauge. A number of other repulses were met with, but the data at hand is insufficient for hisr right necuracy. On October 17th, President A. Lincoln called for 300,-1 10 more troops. While it is true that during the year our torces had gained struck hatties, probably greater in nume, than the Confederates, yet our losses and been very heavy-much heavier than the enemy. On every street in the parthland county sheeves could be seen factoring in the wind, the click of the crutc's could be heard upon the parement, every cometery had fresh made mounds on every hand. The a plow and the fatherless here ever before our yes. The gray-haired sire

satisfie u. Countle, thousands must yet yield up their lives for their country, countless th usuada must yet suffor in Southern hells misnowed prisons, countless thousands yet languish in hospitals, with no loving mother, wife or sister to wipe the sweet of anguish from their faces, or smooth their dving pillows. At this time the crucities of Andersonville and other Southern prison tons were well known, eraclties that would put the savage red men of the plains to blush. Daniel Webster had so indoctrinated the people of the North with love for the Union that the people arose almost as one man to put down the rebellion. Previous to the call under which we culisted, calls for one million, six hundred and seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred and fourteen (1.677,714) men had been made and filled, and before the war closed, 3,362,714 troops had been called for. The snows of winter came, and yet the call for 300,000 made the preceding October had not been filled. In every street the drums were beating, every school house had its speaker who havangued the people, made pledges in the name of the government, which pleages were never filled, and never will be. At this time the patriotic element of the North was well nigh exhausted-that element that would for ske home, comfort, and enjoyment to defend their country's rights and die in her cause if need be. At this time a private soldier was regarded as a menial, not openly and avowed, but tacitly. The railroads, as a rule, barred him from first-class earriage, the ladies, unless personally acquainted, avoided him, the commissioned officers frequently affronted him, some churches barred him from their door, or if he did enter, he enjoyed a whole pew to himself. He was classed, with bounty jumpers, deserters, thieves, thugs, pimps, and it is true that an occasional one was the incarnation of all these. Thus at the period of which I am writing it required a high order of moral courage, and the attributes of a patriot to induce one who was respectably connected, and fairly well educated, to enter the ranks as a private soldier. Observation had taught him all this, and if he went to his country's aid he knew that the world, aided and abetted by the commissioned officers, would regard him as one belonging to the lowest strata of the human ramity. Love of country triumphed; we poured forth from the end more, and in the winner of 1860 a we entered the over I circle of er when our. Many men had ent stid in other regiments, notably the 12th Illinois Cavalry, Co. A. of which recimens how not far from four honde I man who had recently collect under Cartain Phillip E. Fishs - and bis aids, or that commun. These mer wire, wishou. by your leave, transferred in the contemplated 17th fill Vol. Cavalry, Captain P. V. Fis er becoming Major of the Ed Battallion of the latter regiment. Major Fisher entered the service as a private, and for soldierly qualities in drill and the care of accourrements had won the position of screeant, after which his bravery and coolness in battle won for him a captaincy. In the 12th he was noted as a pairer, and a favorite of his neen. When off antehe was by them known as Phil. At the fight at Darksville, Va., he and more of his men were severely injured. In no sense was he a politic an, rather the converse. This is the man that brought about sixty men, who had salisted for Co. A, the 12th, to what soon became Co. K of the 17th Bl. Vol. Cavalry. In order to do this without eausing trouble among some who did not want to be transferred, he made some pledges, pledges he was never able to fulfill, for he wofully lacked infinence in degree in accordance with his rank in our regiment. He was a strict disciplination, yet as hammadand kind-hearted as Col. Beveridge, in many respects these two men were alike-both brave, both good, true, humane, just, whole-souled usen. But here their lik-ness ceases, for Boveridge was a policioian of the first w ter; Fisher despised politics, and lam afraid politicians as well. Early in January Fisher's recruits, the last of them accompanied him to Camp Fox, which was situated a few miles worth of Chicago. The cold was intense, at a we were greated with the unpleasure intelligence that the previous night five guards were frezen to death on their beats, one being found near the sutler's shop, standing early erect, propped up with a stick which served every purpose of a gun. The offic is, it was said, sought the comfort . " the city, not having sense enough to order the guards off before they hat. When the condition of the noon was discovered, the guards were, as quickly as persible, taken off, and those needing it thoroughly rubbed with snow, under the supervision of a dector, who is econo, preferred the performance of duty to the wine and women of the



Lift tillnols Couly is lanteers.

F. S. CARPESTEIN Proste Commun. "K." W. John Section R. Richle Reserved.

#### CHAPTER II.

and tales we reard may have been corrected\_though I canuor forget that not all soldiers were liars, though were could paint pictures in high colors, in this respect were artists of no mea order. In a few days we bade telled to Camp Frey with its impleasand menories, and by train went to Wayne, some four miles north-east of Camb Kane, which last place was scuted upon the east bank of Fox River and south a little way, from the Villoge of St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., Nearly opposite our comp, west-ward from the river about a half mile, was the stone house of the patron of our regiment, John F. Parusworth, nucle of John Cotton, our Regimental Commissary. He was, or had been, Colonel of the Sth Ills, Vol. Cavalry, and a law partner of John L. Beveridge, our Colonel. While we were there he distinguished himself by an ill timed speach. We had been in caron or garrison long enough for that dread discase, Nostalgia in plain english, homesickness, to make its appearance, and while the effects of the discuse was being felt, he appeared and we were marched out and comrelled to listen to him. To make the boys feel better, I suppose be, amongst his remarks, said, many of us would get killed, usny of us die from wounds or sickness. In this strain he centinued for some time, giving sweet consolution to boys who in their troubled sleep were muttering of mother and home. It was like a funeral oration over the grave of some leved one. In our opicion the sucesh be indicted unon as wes injurious in the highest detice. The tale goes, that, one time while making a speech (?) in Congress a little dog in the galicry began barking at him. He, Farnsworth, stopped, waved his hand, majestically of course, and said. every dog has his day, it is my turn now. His turn ceased with the tirenicy movement. While we were at Zon b., made his appearance amongst us, and one of the boys caused no litthe merriment by saying, "boys, boys, there goes Parnsworth, lets kill him before he has a chance to make another speech to us." We do not know that he talked to us there, probably not.

At that time ambitions and unquiet Mediocraty was clamorous for power the control of the co

The coursely was fidly organized. as I prostered up with the Regiment in A. ALIA, 18 4. Geo. B. Stratton, of, or mar took! id. Iil., was company mander. He was formedy engaged int the in the semmer time and too long district schools in the winter season. He was well educated, agreeall). A pleasing in manners, a favorit among his class. A clean, pure man. S ber, temperate, gentlemanly, Nothing less can truthfully be said of Lim. Illiametrica and downful were attributable to a high temperat times, almost unpoversable, in connection with the arbit ary power company commanders possessed. He was ill adapted to a soldiers rule, cutting a sorry figure in the saddle, or when drilling with the silve. His voice Locked clearness and force, even when theroughly angry, which he requestly was, he spoke in a minor key. He was continuously on the witch for defects, prodigal of censure, describe of graise. He soon became a tavorite with the ladies of the regiment, unticularly so with a daughter of the officers. The only, if any effect this had was to make him more arrogant. While here many of the twen farmshed their own horses, paying from ten dollars apward more for the boses, then the convenment would allow for them. A rumor was industriously circus, ted that those who did not formsh a horse would be transfered to the Infinity, a rumor not founded on fact. While here we obtained our Eagle "Old Abe" being the second regiment in the U.S. service that possessed one. The 8th Wisconsin Infantry possessed a bald Eagle which as common of them in their battles and on their marches, and ours, like theirs, was named Abe. The history of our Eagle is as follows: A stage driver while curoute from Byron, III., to Pockford. His, saw him sitting on a rock by the road side. He dismounted and scizing a stone, burled it at and striking Alo just as he was rising to fly away. The blow so stunned the Hagle that he was easily captured and brought to Rockford, where he was sold to John Osburn, a restaurant keeper, who sold him to Van Buren Daller of our enmy any. Our Eagle was not what is called the American or bald Eagle, though surely American. 1 be-Leve a naturalist would designate him Aquila Chrys-tetos, or Golden Eagle.

long on the or plenty. We had totality and soil owns to been any a and we have a cestre to give Also at chance to induly; to his carried price ponsities and with book and tailon prepare his own med from animals.) nature. To this end we proceed a common barn vard fowl, and while the upon his perch and breathlessle gweired to see the eagle make a most of the little "yellow leg." They sidled ap to one another and in a few minutes Abo had the hen safety escenced under his wing, where he jealously guarded her for a tew days. The engle and hen became very much attached to one another, but as we could not keep alt of poultry in the company quartets, et a chicken was disposed of. The earns was a great attraction, many people coming to see him. In fact it was considered the proper thing for visitor/ rt our camp to pay their respects to this bird that is supposed to look the can out of countenance. Most of the them were very much attached to Ale, and had they been allowed, would soon have over-fed him, notwithstanding he was no drinty feeder. Our army was composed of an Leterogenous mass of incongruities, here the gentleman, there the black-guard, here the pale-faced student, there the brawny laborer; because the man of pure character, there the criminal; here the christian, there the infidel. Some entered the army on the ground of principle, others so the ground of policy-the latter prisoned our military acmosphere and sucked the life-blood of our society.

With us it was somewhat differ at. It was not the targe bounties that drew them from the land of school bou eand churches, that induced their to forsake pleasant homes and social privileges; that induced them to forsike the land that under their thrifty agdustry had been usade to blossom like a rose, that induced them to leave the school houses, whose well were orrelies attested their constant and pullered uttendance, to bid their college Protiessor, good bye, just as they had become to taste the sweets of higher scholastic attainments, just as they had got a glimpse of that better, purer, chancer, sweeter life beyond. Not no. "Union now and forever, one and insuparable. ring in their ears. In fancy they heard the clanking of chains, heard the saist of the lash in the air, saw their is an tiful homes turned into Slave Paasta tions, saw the living skeletons of broth ers return from the prisons and host tals, left the bright present where was joy and gladness, and went about the roaring cannon, the crashing and ketry, and for long years tolled morel ed and fought her Gol and Libe -



# MASTORY

The addings Caralay Volunteers,

F. A. CARPANICE, Private Congress "K."

" . . . . jet Scrived - Al. We has Reserved.)

#### CHAPTER IV.

Once for all let me repeat that the ailtorian has no choice.

The last good lives were said, and early in May we assembled on the parade ground, in front of our company quarters, and sang many of our soul stirring national authous, in our conpany Dalice beating time, his full rich archithrous baritone being distinctly beard, notwithstanding it was not so high as tenor nor so low as bass. During the winter DaLee had drawn around him a few whose voices were good, and who loved masie, and assisted by M. M. Wyllys, had so instructed us that the music we rendered was at least fairly good. Capt. Stratton, who knew as much of music as a pig does of latin, kept shouting, "sing louder," his pro-tachels looking as theree as a tawdril; dressed womans switch.

Our songs were veritable battle cry's of freedom, nothing pathetic, nothing to make the beys think of home, of mother. We had practiced singing under difficulties, for not unfrequently be ittle wicket that separated our quarters from the commissioned officers, would open and "stop that noise" would once fir an the hole, and now the antipade of the game cock wanted us to not only sing, but to sing loader, "Oh! consistency thou art is jewel."

A few days previous to this time we had been given a short furlough; home for the last time, the parting advice is ructived, the last good bye's are said. As we get into the crowded cars we ere our friends, whose streaming eyes tell us what love is. As we go around de curve we catch a glimpse of the hito handkerchief, we see the baby held high in air, - and with our cammen eyes the vision quickly vani-nes, but ever to be mentally reprodured so long as life lasts. After singing, with three rousing cheers we broke for our horses, "those of us that had them." and proceeded to Batavia, where we loaded our horses and selves for Classico.

Many were present to see us off. The fet, ale cousins being out in full force. Without event worthy of note we proceeded to Chicago, where we were so stahest onto the Chicago and Alton it. R. and being heavily located, showly we and southward, getting "stalled" have or take on up grad s. At Alton

on transferred to the radius of a set of the following the set of the result of the re

South of the P, st on a rise of ground with these overeid with second growth timber our camp was located. One of the largest, if not the largest Connecting for rise was here. The mainly upon thou notes here hald mear the great rise rises more units, let us because here had been the large transfer when more that for effective here show that kinds at the results see the period of the results as the period of the property of the period of the property of the period of the peri

During our brief stay we drilled and made some short harmches into the surrounding country, paying soluter. For the time being patricent government ceased to exist, and we crowed conselves, watching steamers press and repress some bearing pressoners and comrades to t', north, and again laden with the paraphernalia of war, hastening southward, their huge stacks emit, time drive to humes of black smoke.

Here the boys would plunge into the deep, and perform feats that if they did not be tray good judgement, showed pluck. Sickness manifested itself, and one had his leg injured, broken I believe by a full from his horse. Here the Soller shop was raised for the second time, the first occurring at Con p Kinn.

At that time I thought the raiding of the suthers shop an outrage, that should have rocket the severest punishment but the control wondered that the logs had not raid offener.

While, I be we visited the Post and grounds and was lost in wonder and admiration of the nearly kept grounds. Not a straw, not a bit of a stick or weel marred the matness and beauty of the lamiscape. Not a hore suot of ground, out the walls, in the onclosure, fences and buildings in neatness compared tovorably. I have never seen it: equal in the respects alluded to. The archives of this Post would be interesting beyond the power of petito leseribe for the history of the monit has sheltered is in great part the history of this United States. Doubtless The Confederate Army had man; also in previous years had also Le restatemed here. It was not only an historical place, but one in which ma a romance had occurred. Here it was that General, U.S. Grant was siztioned when he became acquainted with his wife, who resided five miles west from Jefferson barrachs. It was not tar from here that he worked a

demant of the rest the Remains and your there some of the hipping and some of his most section tall of your present.

From this place the proceeded to the ton to shared prices so, performers softenin drill and charge expensions Guerrillas, and by our presence in the date Knuckts of the Golden Circus

Alton is situated upon the nextlebank of the Mississippi River, I wis a population of about eight thousand. situated upon a number of hills all of which sloped toward the river. Owing to the declivities, and sloping of ground in all directions, though eventually tending southward, the care was admirably drained. It rested upon great animal formations, limestone, several large kilns being in operation during our stay. Here it was where the great Abolitionist met his death at the hands of an infuriated anti-abolition mob.wh > not only killed Lovejoy, but, put his printing press into the river.

Lovejov. the Garrisons and Phillips, are characters who have a considerable niche in our history. Lovelov did not live to see the Negro's free, but he helped to sow the seed the harvest of which resulted in the colored people singing, "Tank God I-'e free, Glory Halleluyah." Here was also what once had been the State Prison of Ills., with its great high limestone walls that inclosed the prison buildings and yard. What an awful appearance those cells presented. In fancy we saw the State inmates, we say the gallows erected, the criminal with pallid face brought -trembling forth-we saw the arms pinioned, the legs strapped togather, the black cap adjusted. We saw the white signal, the door spring from under the doomed ones feet, the body shoot through the hole, swing rapidly around. the shrunging of the shoulders-then stillness, death. With an effort we recover ourselves. What an awint place this was for boys of sensuing arganizations. The battle field was but, this worse. Soon many of us without cause or provocation were thrust in here, prisoners, prisoners by the brotality of one man. As the condemnation of one men is praise, so were we honored by the act of this made through at a fearfar cisc. Our camp project was located nearly, if not quite one mile northwest of the city, in a heautiful grove of oak, with a ravine resning from the water to the south on either side of the camp | Lancastury pointed view we here had car i et comp, the natural drains being peached. every shower made our camp steam and healthful. Here the Brd Butterling and regimental headquarter were in and An existent of sec. sons, ever in one . a recording on a



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### CHAPTERIEL .

These men culisted for these years of caring the war. When the war was year the from claused their time by care of had expired. While the above, who were drawing big pay, classed that their terms of enhancent did not expire until the end of three years, and I suppose never if the war sted forewer. But we will treat of this more purishallarly when we approach it's chromological period.

Jamary, February and March passed laring which time we were drilling, Joing a triding amount of duty, fighting bome-sickness. Small pex broke out in our company at this time in the person of John Clark, our bugler, but varcination had been so thoroughly perfermed that no other case occurred, with pustules, though several cases of what probably was varioleid, occurred, your historian being one of the victims. I but owing to the mildness of the atsuchs with absonce of pustules rendered a positive divenosis impossible. When I responded to sick call Dr. Crawford told me a very amusing story, but I was just a trifle too sick to laugh. The story is highly appreciated at present. April was spent in hard drill, stuad, company and battalion; we learned to drill, as we learned to swear, and we became adents at both. We drilled according to the manuel, and swere by note and by rote. Not all became profune, but nearly all could ense a Ouakers hat for him, if it was dying away in a gale of wind, and he wanted it theroughly dammed be could easily have been accommodated and the "chank you" would have been highly appreciated, for a little common civility at that time was as rare as gold and as highly thought of. To kill time some learned to play poker, which art is acquired as follows: you sit down to the game with five dollars, and gover with five cents or less. This also assisted one to learn how to swear, bet as one must find his money where he loss it he would keep on trying, and after a while he might find his own money as well as some other tellows,

During the menth of April, accordng to camp rumor, we had received marching orders several times each day, but still we lingered, dr-fling almossneth, though without even

the but when we and old a vice that laghe and not us that called to see they lost favor in our ear. O. asionally one would come, call for one of the boys, not the Hogle, take him aside and talk a long time with him. Enquiry would elicit the fact that she was his emain. Lors of the boys had couring that called to see them. Consins in Illinois cousins in Missogri. consins in Arkansas, and consins in Kansas. Their uncles and must must have been name ous, exceedingly proliffic, their offspring being principally girls. We never could quite understand this cousin business, nearly as badly nonplussed as was one of our recruits at Rolla. He had received fifteen hundred dollars for enlisting for one year, full as much I think as he was worth to us. One of the boys one day returned to camp with a cheese; this recruit who distinguished himself, and manifested his superiority by wearing a paper collar, eagerly asked him where he got the cheese; "sold eggs and bought it of course," was the reply. "Yes, but where did you get the eggs?" The soldier turned, caught sight of the paper collar and thundered out, "stole, you - - fool, stole 'em, where in h-II did you think I got them? The recruit was really offended, was not used to such language he said. Some laughed until the tears came. Some of the recruits learned to play poker with the boys-and-well---- While at Camp Kane the Veteran 8th Hilmois Cavalry left us, to again take the field, and when the war closed they could truthfully say they had been under fire 118 times. As they passed down between our lines toars filled the eyes of more than one, for both regiments were raised about in the same place. Co. M. of the 8th had ten of my school mates on her rolls. It is safe to say that St. Charles did not again have in her precincts such a large body of troops, and it is not likely she would have had these but for the influence of the Hon. John F. Farnsworth. There was an intense desire on the part of the men to have the 8th, 12th and 17th Iil., Vol. Cav. put in one brigade. They came from the same territory and it should certainly have been done even if a special act of Congress had been neccessary to such consolidation. By our stay at St Charles the people were richer in money, but pomer in chickens; their yellow legs were teothsome. The people added the price of the chickens to the milk, and solt leather pies they sold to be Thry loved the soldiers mon , if they did

by Cor. Beverrage, at marrie our byetwell it been paying. Incident an that whole region was giring hard were called into requisition. At our departure the people mounted, for the goese that laid the golden ev. - were gone, nevermore to return. While in St. Charles a series of religious meetings. were industriously carried on, and not a few became converted. Almost every company, if not every one, had plenty of proving men whose example was of the best. Nearly every soldier carried a Biole and perused it, and many who by habit were profane were also firm believers in the christian religion. I never knew a soldier to confess to being an infidel, though doubtless some were. The mond atmophere would favorably compare with any society, when all things are considered, and as for brotherly love. I have never seen it equaled. Of course there was some hate and also was there plenty of deep true manly love. Take the ex-soldiers today and as a body mothey not bound togather as in no other branch of society? It is true that we prefer one another to all men and as the years go b, we insensible draw closer. No one can gain our affections by maliening some comrade, and while we claim the right of criticising our brothers, and being criticised by them. we say to all others it is not your province to criticise these men as soldiers, for in not being a soldier, you lack the knowledge essential to a military crici. At St. Charles an incident occurred that pains me even now. Capt. Austin of M Co. came into our company quarters where were many men of his acquair tance; one of his acquaintaine, s coming face to face with him, spoke to bim and offered his hand. Austin openly ignored the hand and deigned no reply. To make the contrast bevared the power of language to discribe, below. this specimen of the genus horac had finished eating our rations, (for Le was eating his dinner,) Major Pisher care in, around whom the boys error led ashing questions and shoking bands. Ab! Phil. if angels can take cognizance of what is passing here on earth, you are carefully watching over us still. It is painful for a historian to chro sicle such events as these; but still more serious charges, charges coming from his brther officers, await insertion. It . ink our individuality in the historian, 241 perform this part of our day with . . feelings of pleasure.



of the Minds Caratry Volunteers.

L. A. CLBPETTFT, Private Company "E,"

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CUAPTER V.

Here our early distinguished himself by Reing across the giverinto Missould but was easily receptured, after which he liberties did not include freedom of ving. Here Company K shot two man, one of whom certainly died, he offer if I am correctly informed also joined the silent majority. To guard the orisoners, details from the regiment would be made, which quard comp d on the high bluff a few rods westward from the prison. One day on and one day off with a vertical sun beating down upon us, our feet or bodics resting upon those hot limestone hills, our only shelter being the dogthat's that afforded but little protection from the suns rays. To the uninitiated, we could scarcely sit erect even in the center of those tents, honce lying down ir them was about the only way of recciving their flimsy protection. The energating influence of the heat and duty was soon feit and men were changed with astonishing rapidity. One evening, in the hight of these bandial influences, while nearly all were in their tents asleep, a tremenduous richet was raised in our midst, by guards currounding our camp, turning es out of our beds, and while still rubboug our eyes hustling us off down to and in the prison. As we passed within the portals of the huge door we were put in the stone room directly opposite the reard room, which place I submit to all as worse than the notorious Black Hole of Calcutta, the remembrance of the facts in connection with which causes all haman people to studder. I quote from Carpenter Physidlegy page 316:- 1 3 out of 146 and died during one rights confinement in a roma only 18 feet square, only proruled with two small windows-of the 23 who were found alive in the morning, many were subsequently cut off with control fever." We had still less room being crowded while standing on our feet. Two small iron barred holes were our only windows, the door was open, but not a breath of air stirring, What is the matter? What are we in Lere for? was asked by nearly all. Soon we were dripping with perspiration,our temples throb, our heads ache. The grand refued to het us out of the door .- "against crucis," Some tried to break into the room over. The effort of the Carl the Acid poisoning was

age from the one of the grains hotes, but "Boys, I had rether it shot than suffecate, crowd me out." V. B. Dallied took me by the shoulders and out I went, the rest maring ofter me. The guard had sense enough not to shoot. else his was held. I dont know which. He was, I remember, a very determined fellow, and was not in the least to blame. Most of us sank to the ground and were hours in recovering A kind hand bathed our head and temtles with cold water obtained from the well, in the prison yard, we soon yourited when he said "you are now all right." He had evidently read medicine. but would never confess it. He too was to become a victim of that nights horrors, and for long weeks the angel of death hovered over his couch, Some felt the effects of breathing the vitiated atmosphere but very little compared with others, and soon were rosming around inside the prison vard. and stole the such and hat of the Officer of the Day while he was sleeping in the officers quarters. It was by the Officer of the Day or his order that we were arrested. Early the next morning we were released, and then I learned why we were arrested. Late in the evening while the Captain was walking on top of the prison, some one among us called him names, and he severely punished about one hundred and fifty of us for the bad act of one man. That Captain Hardin knew the great danger he was placing us in by confining us in that small room I do not for a moment believe-no sane human being could knowingly perform such an act of cruelty, but his ignorance was inexcusable as was his brutality in arrest-

ing the entire camp. For this act he should have been tried by court martial, but I never laid eyes upon him from that day to this. It is due us, even at this late day to know what became of that man. If he escaped punishment by whose connivance was it? Why was he not punished? These in power may have thought being only common soldiers, and he an officer, it would not do. But Grant in his memoirs, speaking of us says, Vol. 1 "Our system embraced men who risked life for principal, and often men of social standing, competenec, or wealth and independence of character." Many of us reported sick, Dalice going into our regimental hospital. In a few days he was sent home where for long weeks he lay with scarely hope of life. As I bent over him, with hands clasped I said, "Adieu Van," Those large soft black eyes

the was mouth, the about the enfoliari with rears "No, no Van you will some out all right." A sod shake of the head is the only reely. The cars start and as I reach the grow f take one last look at me pule comma be my more than brother. The soft black eyes look vegrainely into mine, firmo, he going north to languish for weeks on a fevered couch, muttering many delerium of this bine eved boy totle ... at the sternor duties of a soldier of a and at times call for him, retusing medicing or nourishment upless be came and gave it to him. Fr. & Bab. cock succumbed, his disease taking a severe form of neuralgia. II.D. Pierce I think held up, though ailing until Benton Barracks were reached, when one afternoon he was taken to the dead house. Three deserted, one I heard say "if I am put in prison again for nothing, they will have to be very quick about it." The next morning he was gone. He reinlisted in an Tofantry Regiment and served through the war, and I am credibly informed was an excellent soldier. Our night one of Co. K, boys shot a prisoner inside the prison walls. The prisoners claimed he had not transgressed his privileges. My impressious were, that the guard was a trifle too hacty with his gun. The prisoner did not immediately die, but, I have been informed that he did not recover. He was an inmate of the prison hospital at the time and while going to the water closet was shot. Of course the guard did not exceed what he conceived to be his duty, but the affair was unfortunare when all the circumstances are consid-

Here one of the boys connived at the escape of some prisoners-a Maior and Cantain. Whatever became of the boy, we never learned-whether tried and executed for his great crime, or sent to the Dry Tortugus, or made his escape we know not. We heard the rumor and never since saw him-simply this and nothing more. Here the prisoners would be taken out and made to break stone, and one day one of them stretched himself out while his fellow prisoners covered him up with the broken stone. He was observed from the top of the high bluff way above him. The prisoners in dea course of time were taken in to the prison. This one was left there. Guards were properly posted, when under the direction of Major Fisher, from the bluff a shot was fired into the stones that so earefully concealed him. He quickly sprang to his feet, when he was marched back to the prison.



Z. a. . 11 MANE a Cample Common "the

CHAPILICVI.

Here not entrequently the here's d the regiment would be given a servera the iver, which they seemen to e ? as well as the men. The timble of the the boys, enjoyed the same from a secure position on the bank. Some of the horses with northil- just about the end neck in air with top of back visibre, with tail foating behind thom, The last were in a namerity however, No areident occurred among the bathers while engaged in this pastime. The Let and 2d Bottellions had long since gone into Missouri, the history of which should be written by other hards then mine, but as data is imnished, we will extend the mantle so as to include them. One evening two ty-seven picked men of Co. K. filed slowly out of camp at dusk and proceeded northward, under the comica and Captain George B. Stratton. The Galden was unfurled only at the here of the column was fire sine in the evening breeze. About we mile mostly of camp, by the reasonder, in mens of an unprotentions, think house with suit surroundings, a group of "alies stood, who evidently as ut al our coming. As the little flog came pp site to them, with one accord they Segrea waving those drinty enlevels affairs that are dignified by the tann of handkerchiefs. As they but cheered our flag, the flag we loved so well, the fag that many of us subsequently felto ved where the shells were bursting. where the bullets were flying amin't the skricks of the wounded, the croams of the dying, over the dead, and defiwhy faunted it is the faces of ten is ies our number, can bright here I rest to tell those ladie , you obsered a good little flag that evening a flag that went where I am glad you were not present, a flag that a few hours subsequent was but a few feet in front or a tragedy, in front of a man who rains carbine ball put through him ) But to return, as we cheered them. "Hart' a torrent of abuse was heared upon as by Stratton who called us "marbines" "engs in a wheel 'creatures if his unline to community yours to "hey." Solomon says that "a word ati, spoken is like apples of cold in pictures of silver but the words we heard cannot so be described. Oh! the thing. When Soldiers refuse to

roughs forcest of abase, we moved on, But two courses were own to structure One, to apologize, an open, free ample apology; the other to resign. He chose neither. He was certirely to blame. We did just right in cheering those ladies. Much excited talk occurred in the ranks, the Captain riding moodily to the head. The night was very worm, the horses sweating freely. With only one brief half we proceeded to Jerseye l'a chire we sient on the gree id in t .. Court Yarl the balance of the night. At early dawn we were in the so bile rotation; aimlessly around, but at soon we fee hed up at the home of a harley gurralous tarmer, about one table from Jorsey, life, who I distinctly remember toted to in-tress us with his importance, and the excellences of his two son , who were absent from home, but not in the Army. I was disgusted with him but helped to eat the dinner he provided. That is over twenty-two years ago, but I remember the wagging of that old fellows tengue, as the ech it was but vesterday. I presume it is still now-in death. After dinner wa newed out through Jerseyville, Southwest a few miles to Otterville, a hamlet of perhaps an hundred inhabitants. or rather less. Here a non was discovered in the Post Office with a pair of Manhattan Revolvers in his belt. He did not have his "Permit to hear a.ms' with him, though he claimed t'rat General Copeland, of Alton, had given him a permit, and all he asked was to be taken before the General. His old gray more with a grass belly on her and from appearance the dam of numerous ones of her kind, was hitched to a post. Your historian was ordered to guard the street some fifteen rods east of the Post Office. The prisoner was handled pretty rough, (from what I was told.) but he would confess to nothing but pure loyalty. We took tea with the people, Captain Stratton taking me with him. Again he was the polite, refined gentleman, courteous, urbane; putting the lady in her humble home who waited on us, at perfect ease. I was proud of him, and yet my heart ached to think of the insulas he had heaped upon us the evening before, because we had cherrod the ladies, God bless them, that cheered our flog. Why he should have distinguished us by a mark of his special favor we don't know, but once subsequently he repeated the act, whether to save me the disgrace? of arrest, or for my silent vanpathy, I know not. I narrate facts

1.0 . a. . a well porth a few mile Lamb on pasoner with us. He was . in a law non-commissioned Office a make strange proceeding. We can at a time house and as we passed his he is the to ble saving, "they are gold to all me.' I indignently replies of don't murder our prisoners sir," He w badly trightened and I sucreeded soothing him cautioning him not to u to escape, and that he would see Gen Capaland. He told me his name wi Brown, not Smith as has been christ eled, nor Jones, nor Clark but Goord can pamie the ones who stood besid me while talking to him, his guard so. In appearance our prisoner to a ed like a farmer, his clear blue eye aquiline nose and firm set lips wou to a close observer be sufficient to s him down as a man of decided orinior He was about five feet seven inchi high, and I should indge fifty-five year old. The next day, not very early, v resumed our march, our prisoner mone ed on a large bay borse, one man lea ing the horse in the column a litt back of the center. Had the prison been counted off in a column of for he would have been No. 1. The se was high, the heat intense we wa marching in a dusty road with we on either side of us, the timber m very heavy, when the report of a ca bine rang out. Instantly we we around the prisoner who fell close the road. Capt. Stratten helped hi to his feet he exclaiming "my powife and children, I am killed . vehenicatly denied trying to escap his guard saving he sharehed at the halter. Strutton raised his shirt, the ba came out below and to the left of the naval entering at the right of the stir oh! you will get over this says Stra ton, when one of the boys said: 'yan a mortally wounded, if you never praye pray now. He died in a few hour his wife I am reliably informed react ed his side and was with him when died. Personally I wish this me could have reached Alton. Whether he was a Guerrilla or not I do not kan I cannot say the guards were too hast but oh! this is awful. The man plain ed loyalty, that is certain, it may al be true that he was a Guerrilla. certainly do not know. I regret th occurrance even at this late day, at now see him standing there, Captai Stratton holding his shirt above the wound. He was sent to a house little way back, but was subsequent! taken to Carliaville or Jer.eyville where he died,



174 Chade he my Yelenthors.

1 3. CARCANTLE Private Company (187) Victorized Str. 19. All Bights Meson (cd.)

CHAPTER VII.

Hab is and Bushwhackers it was in requently crossed into Illinois from Massenri, at or near the landing . few miles from Ottorville, and work-.: for their cause in a rather quiet Lodges of Knights of the Go'den Circle were said to be numerovs. Upper Alton being specially torationed as a place deserving wat ining. We returned to camp after dispost g of our prisoner, cetting there in the night without order, our road pleasantly lighted by moonlight the guards being dimly seen pacing their beats, the white tents presenting a beautiful appearance under the green reces, the soft light of the moon making everything plainly visible, all argles toned down, no salient points, one barmonious whole. Through the trees could be seen Hd. Quarter teats, the Sutler tent on the right pet obstructing our view. In the stillness the lapping of the water upon the shore of the river could be heard. An occussional steamboat with lights suspended high in air was plowing its way up or down the channel, now bugging the bank and then in the center of this expanse of water fully one mile in width. How quiet, how peaceful; such a night makes one think of God, of home, of "on earth peace, to all men good will." The excitement of the past few hours has banished sleep from our cyclids, and with a comrade we seek the river and take a much needed bath, for the road had been very dusty. How retreshing the waper, what power the current, what immensity, what Brength? How closely it envelopes us, with what seductive force it takes us toward the center of the river where the channel is. With an effort, no slight one, we regain the shore, when again the stekening horror takes hold of us, and the anguish of the past few hours comes with full force upon us. We rub our horse until not a stain is left upon his silky rout, pet and earess the one tie that binds us to a region where God reigns. So on the burles are blancag, "full in, fall in for roll call." in hearse tones is heard all over the camp. Long lines of men are seen, their manes in stentorish tones are pronounced, to which they respond with the none-yllable "love," The feed call has soundedthe horses who unbersta the reall,"

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During the day Mojor Fisher has been made accumulated with the facts. Stratton's abuse is rehearsed to him. His reply, "The officers must stand tosether: you can get him reied but nothing will come of it, and if your charges are not clearly proven you will be severely punished." The above is, if not his exact words, the substance, "Major, will you kindly send me back to Je? (Capt. Joseph Fisher, Co A. 12th Ill., Cavalry.) Co A of the 12th done have such officers. You took me from there. please send me back. If you have not the influence I think I have friends that have." He replied: "It will all come right, I want you here." "Please send me to Jo. (who was a brother of Major Fisher.) My father was furious. Major Loop, of Rockford, soon wrote that I could be transiered, and advised the 45th Ill., Infantry. Fisherdid everything in his power to keep matters as quiet as possible, but in less than one week our desertions footed nine. Their names his before me on the desk, in printed form. When these names were printed why were not these facts given?

Stratton was put in charge of the Alton Prison, and when he next tried his insults on us he came near losing his life, and did lose his commission.

Here Frank Hill and Wm. Whitbeck were discharged and went into Negro regiments. The first would have been one of our Lieutenants had no official influence been used; the second was a brother-in-law of Major Fisher's. During this time small details from some of the companies were made who assisted the civil anthoraties at Jerserville and surrounding country. Chas, Parker was absent much of the time on this kind of duty, as were several others. One or two little fights took place but nothing harmful occured to ourboys. We had not been paid off since culistment or muster in, and some of the families of the men were suffering for the necessaries of life; on this account some deserted, though only one from our company. The outrageous incarceration in the prison by Hardin and the insults of Stratton was what caused most of the desertions. The greatest of good would have re-

one a contract of their a particle of punishe at the other enventer the blood like tavenous web es. Here the men were fast becoming ferious. The Buck as a Goz was to trement a co extra duty as common as flies. Now and then one was social onglid, that up to a tree like a rad dog. Judeing from appearances, pottle at government was again assume or sway, but we were not allowed to ober a them even when they saluted ourflor. No wonder a comrace writes of dearmed the hone when I calisted in that regiment. There are a dozen reasons why I wish I neves lad." Nothing now but active field service will long prevent a mutiny, and if one occurrs blood will run like weter. Not every man will desert all are rapidly learning that they much stand together, conbine as the officers do. What is to prevent a manifestation of brute force? Another outract and tongue cannot describe nor you write what will occur.

Here prayer meetings were held nightly in a tent erected for that purpose, and some were converted to the christian religion.

Here one of our Patrols needently shot his thumb off, and not long after received a discharge, his wife coming and with her winsome ways probably materially assisted in obtaining the unch coveted document and I know of some more that about that time would have been glad to have received a sualitar raper.

Dr. Dow came to us at Alton, a granof large frame, pleasing manners, kind and courteous to all, but veid of the vim that animated Dr. Crawford The roster tells us that he is at Gunnedon. New South Wales, Australia. We drilled a couple of miles north of camp, company and battalion. Here we leaped poles put up for the horses. here we jumped ditches dog for the purpose, charged as foragers, drilled as skirmishers and rapidly learned our duties under that model drill master, Major P E. Fisher. Beveridge and P. Fisher were both well drilled, and the men would do their very test to please them. One day while drilling. one man was overcome with the heat. but I think recovered.



# MISTERY

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E. . CARPENTITA Delvate Company " E."

[Copp. 1948 Service L. All I., his Heserve L.]

#### CHAPTER VIII

While in charge of the Alten Prison an ished in the Mississoft and ided the charge which contribed the small-nox nationts. Guards were passed over in a row-boat every moreing, where they remained twenty i air laurs or until the next mornings detail. An isolar discuss was on the Island. Unite a history of the island was narrated to as by the proprietor. Whether the is-Lad was in Illinois or Missouri depended on which side of the island the channel ran. This was a decision of the courts, but sometimes the channel was on one side, and then on the other. Yet be paid taxes in Illinois and his deeds were recorded in that state. Two prisoners here while carebesty guarded sprang into the river and soom for the Missouri shore. Soon the guns were playing upon them, they diving and swimming, and soon they disappeared around the bend. They are reported killed in the water, but I presume they are living yet.

North of this island, nearly a mile. was a sand-bar, and one day some of our boys were visiting there with their female cousins, when a boat was sent over, and the entire gang was arrested, which served them just right, and a little additional punishment would not have been out of place. One of these was a non-commissioned officer. Ugh! The name of the boy that rumor said connived at the escape of prisoners, cas Julius Henderson. He is not reperied dead, deserted nor discharged, what became of bim? Someone knows. Lot them answer. His name was grop-. . I from the rolls of Co. K, but this is all except ramor. To the best of a recollection, it was while scouting in this vicinity-with quite a heavy column, one of the boys shot himself through the heel, while marching, his carbine in some manner was discharged. Whether he ultimately lot his foot we do not know. We saw "im at Rolla, after the Raid, swinging on crutches. About the same time one of our boys had a spur shot off by the discharge of a comra-les carbine. I was 'present

the man was wounded, and think we

were stationed at Alton at the time

bot will not be certain. The naked

facts remain however. But while stationed at Cape Girardeau, another

one secidentally shot himself, in the

to district is second. In Doc was within, our the man wis not operated up or not lower termed to evap. The bad located among the metacappi banes (wrist). In Crawford operated upon time is front of the Hospital tents. I do no know that To got the ball, but pressure he did for Dr. Crawford was an exclude Surpess.

The prisoners got to tunneling and before discovered had they dog upward, they would have been outside the walls in the street, but a quard was close by, as a heat ran by the read. Capture of the prisoners, or an extempt rather, was at one time expected, but mathing came of it. I think there was something in this besides rumor, but termal gatinee on our part was the price of our retaining our prisoners.

that the toiling the hours was the most evchanting of anything I ever heart. It was rather toiling the quarter hours. It is a quiet warm night, perhaps dark as crebus, or bright moonalt. The Licaremant of the guard at Post No. 1 bys to the guard at Post No. 1 bys to the guard of that Post World and, it is ten o'clock," the guard sargent and corporal, stand by Listen' Hark! The guard in clear rancing tones at the top of his voice is calling, "Post No. 1 ten o'clock and a bly well".

Post No.2 takes up the refrain, after which, each post in rotation calls the refrain, to the last post, No. 36.

Again all is quiet until and her quarter hour passes, when there is a repetition. But let us say that post No 16 has tall I the refrain, but 17 has not becam before his voice has died away. Not the seconds will clapse before "Corps od of the guard No. 17." Every post takes up the the call. The Corparal of the guard takes the supernumeries and runs directly to post 17. "Turn met the guard!" "Fall in, fall in!" The next relief, just awakened from their sleep stand in line. Every guard stands with cocked gun. Hark! listen! "Post No. 17 and alls well!" The prisoners heads again seek the pillow, knowing by the folling of that past that "alls well." But what was the matter? Was that guard asleep?!! No, but taken suddenly ill-tried and did make a low call but not loud enough to be heard. He is relieved. The Dr. from the prison Hospital works over him, the boys fretting because in some way they cant help their brother. In ten minutes every guard on the beats know what is the matter. They pace their beats rapidly; as they meet, "post No. 17 taken suddenly ill, taken to the guard room," In another ten minutes they all know the sick ones name and how he is actific along. Some of the Union prisoners, with reassolicitine on their voices, will require, what is the matter? But not so with the rabel prisoners. The first we answer diviting but the last takes risks if they as Is in the might.

Mr. DaLee, Vens father, make sur a visit-a quiet, scholarly gentlemen. Through the influence of Major Fisher we arrange to show him Alten by relight. We have the counter, ich. are regarded as Mounted Patrollittle patioling we do however, prearrange as much as we can to any Mr. DaLee an insight into Military like About ten o'clock we mount our nor-s and proceed toward upper Alton we niet by arrangement, the panel, 4 % no comes there? Halt!" "True: www.th the countersion." "Discount friends. advance one, and give the countersies." With the carbine at our breast we her, the balance of the patrol sitting with their earbines at a ready, "countered ans correct, advance friends." Van and his father advance, the latter saving he thinks it very dangerous to have t cocked carbine pointed at our breast. We don't mind it a particle, there is not a hit of danger. I have never heard of one being so shot. We turn toward upper Alton and take a view of Lovejoy's residence, a brother of the martyr, Mr. DaLee recounting the career of Lovejoy as we turn and meve toward the city. As we get about a half mile from the prison, we below Scon the telling of the hour is plainly heard. In absolute silence we are to a til the last note dies away when we move on. Soon the propost garra la't us, and about the same manners, is gone through with as before. We procoed directly toward the prices but Mr. DaLee thinks that I have been exposing myself enough and he bearing the prison guar I may shoot. The guards hear and are watching us. As we turn towards the prison wall, the gnard turns, when, "Who comes chard Halt." "Friends with the countersian" · Dismount friends, advance one and give the countersign," Guaras on beats at either end of this beat and narrowly watching this strange conceeding. As we move away Mr. Da Lee says, "boys, I have had quite enough of this, we will yet be fired the



Trialiffrais Caval dangers.

E. C. CARDENTER, Polynomer many will, a [any regular & words All 1] . Reserved.

CHAPTER ... norther

We move out upon a a northeast peri The City, and the purchasia . . . . . d belone us the love long ex-, See . I water, appear a soul disapin from bonds in the landscape, Por here bests at the wholf are re-. swing and discharging to higher, the the diese follows primps mond like the trackings of some I necessary ters; the grade prison walls showing be cutitody clear in the soft mes whicht: the carrds plainly visible on top of the proon in which the rebelow we confined nights, with guards on top and insid, this huge pile of stone, that no rele ! may escape, which to sy are conand dy trying to do. On the farther shot, a low miss bangs over the water. Assund the bend there suidonly aptherefore stramboats, evidently racing, We watch them until the, disappear ground the upper bend in the river, neither emining upon the other. "Boys, each as ene I never before saw. It the as though I stand at the gat of Heeven," said Mr. Dalles, Terrwere in his eyes, while his voice betorged the emotion he felt. Little dit he think, or we either, that in a flow more nights we boys would be priscaers in that prison, that we see then \_azing upon, that the so: I side him The see near to lose his lif ) Long we est and recoil. I then hel the way by the riner and and when we reached the Line Kiln Mr. DaLe gave us quite a little beture on the dangers around Lime Kilus, but we were both converant with Chemistry, yet his remarks recording and instructive. As the a greathed the road that led to the camp I proposed stripping my If and was and showing our guest how a co se con swim. But a decid-I no, hop Van, who thinks I may till old, vertice it, and we seek the ligh bloff and again feast our eyes upon moon-Hall somery. To the left, now, lies the 'me of Alton, to the right and rear sacra discentel camp to which we soon remain having spent a few hours that is a relatin lifes journey. My com-; clear of that night are both dead, at the and am but their memories I to the the fall between the of new maand what Mr. Dalle took my " and as last advice said: "Ito right. The same advice was given " as two dale, so as by Goal, B. M. and the state of t

Words the transfer to the rest of the world with th

Loxygod Parishes with the visited us. I was a solly forested with ed horses. Mr. horse would tomp the pole or diten to get to me, would tollow ne. it saidled and bridled, where even i went. Mr. Penn, on could some In keep away from the hier, a. would give any sum alrass, to have obtained him. The lorse followed him on the principle of "Mary's harb" Kindaess and jutting was what aid the work, as it all ays will. Some Lept their bor es by means of han loubling. with class coats, others bestowed as little core upon them as possible, anakles them feel the cru-lourb and spur, in season and out of season, their horses under such treatment becoming miserable brutes Some men were unfit to have the care of such noble animals. The horses would learn the bugle calls much quicker than we could. Long before I was familiar with them, my horse would obey the different calls with promptness.

The care the prisoners received both Red I and Union, was the very heat. Not only was full rations issued to them but iried apples, cabbages, to he we and printers in alemiance Their quarters were roomy, clean and healthful. Plenty of exercise they had; the pless and little trinkers they made the sale found ready purchasers, and from this source continued considerable minimum. The prisoners were kent representationally in the daytime if they desired.

On the robel side in consisted wenean was seen, who had been a purveyor of quialne, or action to a spy for the Confederate Government, One night one of the Union priseners while in bed had his throat out by one of the inmates. He was a member of the 17th Illinois Infanter. The wound did not kill him, d' I not reach the Caroted Arteries. The send is a frightful one. It was supposed by his fellow prisoners that it was he that gave information of the consoling, but it was a groundless say; sion. The tunneling was discovered by one of the heys as bellows: he thought he heard something, when a whispered call from beat to be it was sout to the surgent of guard, who told the buy to watch his opportunity and a rew his ramped into the ground and take it between his teeth; if a grating noise was felt, to make the call. In less than five minates the call came, and in five more,

tions were now a fined by that way in the 17te IF ( ) or  $C_{\rm CC}$  . A Lat r was recently it wish at which we all or consuch announced in the configuration of their you ally voluntary decreases the attenor a set American The prison, one scake in worse to-me of our bro-Continent of them. Some world no I diese that it'ry armily from a new more, but all stood up for the merch. of state rights, so far as I know. Sercrait laces each day the rolls would no called, and by this means a rice coatch was kept opon them. The Lai m prisoners, as at crass, were very hard eith-Bounty joint its, deserters theires, thugs are courts ruly one of whom were from tl , 17th. Their countenances show dublish ; well as the records. Now and then one presented the appearance of a gentleman, and in monners and conversation was countly and reshed. The buttery of one I obtained who was in there for marder. A commissioned officer had, under the promise of marriage, rulued his sister. The officer suffered for the wrong by losing his life at the hands of this defender of his estern house. This man had been tried, and a welled e sentence of imprisonment, and was to receive a dishonoralde discharge, The last was revoked, and I think be was pardoned while we were there.

Many were in for striking officers, 1 remember one brawny beast, in great glee telling how he pounded an officer. The prison is the natural home of such men.

O dv one prisoner was shot while we were there. To account of which but been given. As so much has been said of the carl treatment of prisoners we beg the indulgence of our readers. while I compare the treatment he care to men who were traiter, to our country, and to may who shaddes real our Eng. who had committed all the crimes in the calculer, some that were dents incurrate. I will take for economican the prison system poculiar to the care et Peansylvania and will let Charies Pickens do the describing, and war .. our military system of pris m costing. ment is compared with the chiller tem that was in vogue, headed by a christian people, we can say that while war was a dread circle of cruetty, our to atment of prisoners does not come under that head.



## BISTORE

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E. C. CARPENTER, Princ. Company of R. "
L. B. Swight Swie and All Lander Research."

CHAPTER X.

On the outskirts of Philadelphia stands a great prison, called the careern Penitentiary, confected on a plan peculiar to the State of Pensylvania, the system here is rigid, strict and hopeless solitary confinement I believe it, in its effects, to be cruci and wrong In its intention, I am well a myinced that it is kind, humane, and meant for reformation, but I am persuaded that those who devised this system of Prison discipline, and those benevolent gentlemen who carry it into execution, do not know what it is they are doing. I believe that very few men are capable of estimating the homen a amount of torture and agony which this dreadful runishment, prolonged for years, infliers upon the sufferers; and in gue & the at it myself, and in reasoning from what I have seen written up on their faces, and what to my certain knowlouge they feel within, I am only the more convinced that there is a death of terrible endurance in it which rone but the sufferers themselves can fathcm, and which no man has a right to inflict upon his fellow-creatures. I hold this slow and daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain to be immeasurably worse than any tortore of the body, and because its chastly signs and tokens are not so pulpable to the eve and sense of touch as sears unon the flesh; because its wounds are not upon the surface, and it extorts few cries that human ears can hear; therefore I the more denounce it, as a secret punishment which slumbering humanity is not roused up to stay. I hesitated once, debuting with invect, whether, if I had the power of savine "ges" or "no," I would allow it to be tried in certain cases, where the terms of imprisonment were short, but now I solemnly declare, that with no --wards or honors could I walk a hoppy mon beneath the open sky by day, or He me down upon my bed at night. with the consciousness that one human creature for any length of time, no matfer what, lay suffering this punishment in his silent cell, and I the cause, or I consenting to it in the least degree. I was accompanied to this prison by two gentlemen, officially connected with its management; and passed the day in

gray from cell to cell, and talking

with the inmates. Every facility was

on the second of the second of the decrease of the second of the decrease of t

Barreen the body of the prison and the paret wall, there is a spacious gardo intoring it, by a wicket in the massive gate, we pursued the path bethe as to its termination, and passed hat a darge chamber from which seven Lorg to saids radiate. On either side of sub is a long row of low cell doors, with a number over every one. Al con a cutery of cells like those behow, except that they have no narrow yard attached (as those in the ground tier have), and the somewhat smaller, The possession of two of these is supposed to compensate for the absence of so much air and exercise as can be bed in the dall strip attached to each of the others, in an Lours time every day, and therefore every prisoner in the upper stary has two cells adjoinin and communicating with each other. Stanting at the central point, and to die, down these dreary passages, the dull repose and quiet that prevails is ratal, Occassionally there is a draw v sound from some lone weavers stattle, or shoe unkers last, but it is stan-d by the thick walls and heavy bargeon door, and only serves to make the general stiliness more profound. O. r the head and face of every prisover who comes into this melancholly house, a black bood is drawn, and in this dark oproud, an emblem of the curtom drotsed between him and the living would, he is led to the cell from which he never again comes forth, until his whole to m of imprisonment expires. He never hears of wife or chilaren, home or friends; the life or death of any single creature. He sees the prison officers, but with that exception he never looks upon a human e emterance, or hears a human voice. He is a man burried alive; to be dug out in the slow round of years, and in the mantime dead to everything but torturing anxieties and horrible dispair, his name and erime and term of suffering are unknown, even to the officer who delivers him his daily food. There is a number over his cell door. and in a book of which the govenor of the prison has one copy and the moral instructor another, this is the index to the history. Beyond these pages the prisoner has no record of his existence, and though he live in the same cell

" has the has no in cased becoming white a correct head in what part a the balance it is irruted what kind of an inhere was about their whether in the last winter mining there are living toops, in ar or he is in the great jail, with walls and notesaces and iron doors between him and the nearest sharer in it -s heary horros. Every cell has looble doors, the misone of sturdy oak, the other of gaste ! iron, wherein there is a trap through which his food is banded. He is bible and a state and reneth and und certain restrictions, has sometimes other books, provided for the purpose, and pen, ink and paper. His razor. plate, can and barin, hang upon " e wall, or shine upon the little . ball. Fresh water is laid on in every ell. and he can draw it at pleasure, during the day his bedstend turns up against the wall, and leaves more space for him to work in. His loom or beach or what is there, and there he labors, sleeps and wakes and counts the seasons as they change, and grows old.

The first man I saw was scated at his loom, at work. He had been there six years, and was to remain three more. He had been convicted as a receiver of stolen goods, but even after this long imprisonment, denied his guilt, and said he had been hurdly dealt by. It was his second offence. He stopped his work when we went in, took of his 'spectacles, and answered freely every question asked bim, but always with a strange kind of toner first, and in a low, thoughtful voice. He were a paper hat of his own in ... king, and was pleased to have it noticed and commended. He had very ingeniously made a sort of Datch clock from some disregarded odds and ends. and his vineger-bottle served for the . pendulum. Seeing me interested in this contrivance, he locked up at it with a great deal of pride, and said be it had been thinking of improving it, and he hoped the hammer and a little piece of broken glass beside it "would play music before long." He had extract d some colors from the varn with which he worked, and painted a few poor figures on the wall. One, of a female. over the door, he called "The Lady of the Lake." As I looked at these contrivances he smiled, but when I looked from them to him. I saw that his lin trembled, and could have counted the beating of his beart. Some allesion was made to having a wife, he shock his head, turned a tide and covered his face with his bands. Are you reagned now? was asked he sighed tooklessly and replied: "Oh yes." And are a better man? "Well I hope so, 100 sure I hope I may be."



11. Minels Chypley Velumeers.

.. A. CAMPENTUR, Vehicle Company to X. 9

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CHAPTER XI

I : un ther cell there was a German in I to five y are imprisonment to heavy, two of which had inst ex-I With coher procured in the in manner, he had pointed every resulting. He had laid out the few . . . . i ground, with enquisite neutness ... hal wade a little bed in the cena trat hoked by the oy like a grave. The taste and ingenuity he had disto red in everything was most extra-. id. arry, and yet a more dejected albroken wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. I never saw a the picture of forlors affliction and tress of mind, my heart bled for that and when the tears ran down his cheeks and he asked one of the visitas nervously clutching at his coat to detain him, whether there was any have of his dismal sentence being commuted, the spectacle was really too rainful to witness, I never saw or heard of any kind of misery that immessed me more than the wretchedness of this man. In a third cell was a tall strong brack, a burglar, working at his proper trade of making screws and the like. If is time was nearly out be was not only a very dexterous theif, Int was notorious for his boldness and hardihood and for the number of his previous convictions, he entertained u- with a long account of his achievepleases which he namated with such infinite reliah, that he actually seemed thick his lips as he told us racy anecdates of stolen plate and of old ladies whom he had watched as they sat at windows in silver spectacles (he had had an eye to their metal from the other side of the street) and had afterwords robbed this fellow upon the slightest encouragement would have pringled with his professional recollections the most detestable cant, but I am very much mistaken if he could have surpassed the annitagated hypocrice with which he declared that he blossed the day on which he came into the prison, and that he never would commit another robbery as long as he Herd. There was one man who was allowed as an indulgence to keep rab Lies, his room having rather a close well in consequence, they called at rise door to come out into the pussage, be complied of course and stood shading his beggard face in the unwonted sunlight of the great window, looking as wan and un-earthly as if he had been semmoned from the grave. Hie had a white rubbit in his breast; and when the little creature getting down on the ground stole back into the cell, and he, being dismissed, cropt back timidly arter it. I thought it would be very hard to say in what respect the man was the pobler animal of the two. There was an English theif, who had been but a few days out of seven years, a vil-

kerte "Pare - Girman who had enested the joint or joster any, and who started from his hell when we hade d in and place it in his broken English. for work. There was a poet, who, efter doing two days work in every fear and twenty hours, one for hims if, and one for the prison, write very all at ships, (he was by trade a mariner) and the middening once cap, and friends at home. There were many many of them. Some reldered at the sight of visitors, and some turned very pate, Some two or three had prisen nurses with them, for they were very sickand one, a fat old negro whose leg had been taken off in the ball had for his attendant a classical schole, and an accomplished, surgeon, himself a neisuner likewise. Sitting upon the stairs ongaged in some light work, was a pretty colored boy. Is there no refuse for young criminals in Philadelphia then? said I. Yes but only for white chil-dren. Noble Aristocraev in crime! There was a sailor who had been there upwards of eleven years and who in a few months time would be free. Eleven years of solitary confinement! I am very glad to hear your time is nearly What does he say? Nothing, Why does he stare at his hands and pick the flesh upon his fingers, and raise his eyes for an instant, every now and then to those bare walls which has seen his head turn gray? It is a way he has sometimes. Does be never look men in the face, does he always plack at those hands of his, as though he were bent on parting skin and bone? It is his humor: nothing more. It is humor, too, to say that he does not look forward to his going out: that he is not glad the time is drawing near; that he did look forward to it once, but that was long ago; that he has lost all care for everything. It is his humor to be a helpiess, crushed, and broken man, and Heaven be his witness that he has his humor thoroughly gratified. There were three young women in adjoining cells, all convicted at the same time, of a conspiracy to rob their prosecutor. In the silence and solitude of their lives they had grown up to be quite beautiful. Their looks were very sad and might have moved the sternest visitor to tears, but not to that kind of sorrow which the contemplation of the men awakens. One was a young girl, not twenty as I recollect, whose snow-white room was hung with the work of same former prisoner, and upon whose downcast face the sun in all its splender shown upon through the chink in the wall where one 'norrow strip of blue sky was visible. She was very penitent and quiet; had come to be resigned, she said (and I believe her;) and had a mind at peace. In a word you are Lappy here? said one of

Continuorani S. C. ". I strumble best let a be an energy ... "at raising her eyes and meeting then limper of freedom over head, sho turst into tents and said, she tried to her she intered ne complaint; but it was stored that the should sometime hay to mout of that one cell: see sould not belo shat. she soulded poor thing. I went to a cell to cell their doe and every face I saw or word I search or incident I noticed, is present to say mind in all its painfulne s. --This in times of peace, in a christma country, a christian judge, jury and lawsers! Compare this with the treat toent we gave our military prisoners whether rebel or Union. Confinement, solitary confinement is exquisite torture. Our prisons were Heaven as compared with this hell. Or the two give me And requille, ves An iersonvile! I have introduced these facts that all by comparison might know how kin " how humanely we treated our military prisoners. Every kindness shown them, except liberty. The freedom of the yard, yader reasonable restrictions, the freedom of the country or city under guard. They boxed, romped, played eards, or other games told stories or sang, and we fell and clothed them, and while jeabously gnarding them. deeply sympathical with them. We have no reason to believe that either our prison at Liten or Pilot Kuob was more Lumanely conducted than any other prison in the northland. The prison at Camp Doughas was certainly conducted in a similar manner as at Alton and Pilot E vob. Dickens description of the pricon as Pittsburg is a repetition in the main features of the Philadelphia system. I have thus been particular of the manner in which we treated our prisoners for obvious reasons. The gro-sest inhumanities have been haid to our Joor. as regards the treatment of prisoners charges not founded on fact, charges that were as false as the bearts of the inventors

The 1st and 2nd Battelious had left us, going to Glasgow, Mo., after first having went to Benton Benacks, where the men were completely equipped, with both horses and arms. After putting in some time in active work drilling, they embarked at Sthouis, companies A. B. C and D. going to StJosech. Mo. Companies E. F. G. and H. going to Glasgow, Mo.



17th Illinois Cavalry volumeers.

E. A. LADPENTER, Private Company " K." [Coggright Secured All Lights Reserved.]

### CHAPTER XII.

This section of the country was terrerized by bands of Guerrillas under Hildebrandt, the two Anderson's and lesser leaders in deviltry, rapine and violence. It was in this section of the country that the notorious Younger and James brothers took their initial lessons in crime. Jesse James recently lost his swful life, finally in St Joseph, but full twenty years after the war.

But to return to our treatment of trisoners. It has been said that we inhumanly treated our prisoners, particularly at Elmira, N.Y. A daughter of Ex-Governor Swayne, of North Carolina, a lady southern born and bred had interested herself in military prisoners. Knowing this I indited the following letter to her husband, who spenks for his diseased wife.

FAILLYVILLE, ILL., FEB. 15, 1886. GENERAL S.D. ATKINS, Freeport, III. My Dear General. Have I your permission to publish in our regimental history that your wife visited the Elmira Military Prison, and found the rebel priconers well treated and well

cared for? Will you kindly teil me who it was that said we alsused them? Ever Yours, E. A. CARPENTER. Please answer by return mail.

(REPLY.) My wife visited Salisbury Prison, N. C. and was at first permitted to visit the Camp of the Union prisoners, and supply them with such food as she could, but that was prohibited by order of the prison keepers, and she could neither visit the prison, carry or send in food. After the war was over, she, with me visited Elmira, went through the Camp where the rebal prisoners had been contined, and talked freely with the Commissary of the Comp, Capt. J. H. Leavitt, and visited with him the comfortable buildings in which the rebs had lived, and was teld by Lavitte that their rations were just the same as were furnished to the Union Soldiers. Yours Truly,

SMITH D. ATKINS. This is the Camp that the rebels claimed gross inhumanities were practiced in. I wished to establish the fact without going into laborious detail that the kindness we lith toys showed to prisoners, was the kindness of all Union Soldiers. As much as we hated the principles of our erring brothers,

we treded them or nell as an ita ourselves-or as we treated our Union; risoners-usually better, and incomparably better than the Christian(?) Civil Autherities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, as described by Chas. Dickens.

I shall have something more to show bow we treated, even Guerrilla prisoners, but, that will appear in chrono-

logical order.

The 1st and 2d Battallions had gone up the Big Muddy or the Missouri River where we will necompany them, They were broken up into squads, comtanies or spurdrons and scattered over a large treet of country and as we will toon see doing much hard riding and fighting. Your historian regrets that with the utenost care and pains he will fall short of completing the regiments history in this region, but we called to our assistance, Hickman, McRae, Butler, Varag , Mallory, besides others, allof whom are men entitled to be listened to with every mark of attention. These men stend high in the communities in which they now reside, men that were noted as good soldiers and hard fighters. Your hist rian has to state that these men have responded to his call for material with the same promptness they went into battle. In their narratives, they have, in a parsonal sense, been so modest that I was compelled to get their individual reards from sources not their own They have 1 ' no suggestions offered no criticism, and have betraved so much confidence in me that it has not only robbed me of all vanity but made me exceedingly timid Companies A. B. under the command of Mojor Hilliard went to Wester, companies C and D, to St Joseab. Butts and Wait of these companes being assigned to special duty, left company C under Philip McRae, Lieut who i ractically commanded that company during its term of service, also having company D under his commerel in conjunction with his own compass in Price Raid. Here we have a treminent character. Who is be? What is he? To me there was a similarity between Phil. and Wild Bill, both tall well made men, not given to embospoint, both brave, daring, both were their black hair, hair as dark as midnight, long, down to and below their shoulders. The eyes of Bill were blue as the sky, of McRae, black, Bill's lips were thin, clear cut, the other possessed a mouth full, sensuous. Both above six feet high, bony, museular, The steel of one and the photo of the other lie side by side before me and there is a similarity easily described. The same lower jaw, which McRae's reminent cheek bones, in fact norwithstanding their symmetry of form, all angles were salient, bone and muscle with not an ounce of adipose tissue. Both rushing, daring, fearless mea, both did good work for their country. and took pride in so doing. McRae was born in Canada in 1840, coming to DeKalb Co. Ill., in 1850, his people settling on a farm. Here he trudeed barefoot over the prairies, trapped the chicken and quail, drove breaking team in summer, and attended district school in the winter, a leader among the young people of that section, and had the reputation of always standing by his crowd. In September 1861 he enlisted in Co. L. Sth Ill., Vol. Cav. being mustered in on the 18th of that month. He was in the battles of Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, seven days fight, Antietam and scores of skirmishes. On October 12, 1863 at the battle of Stevensburg, Va., he was wounded in the head, and by the War Department was ordered into the recruiting service. From St Joseph these troops in company with other troops were loaded on two trains and started for Macon, Mo., General Fisk being in the last train. A short distance east of Brookfield, Mo., the train, owing to obstruction on the track, came to a halt at the same time being fired into, it being in the night and quite dark The boys fell out laying down on either side of the train waiting for developements. The other or rear train did not appear. There were in this Bushwhacker reginn staunch Union men who came and informed our men that only eight or ten had fired into the train and they could safely go ahead. The Bushwhackers had taken four Union men prisoners and departed with them. The train without further molestation proceeded to Macon, where Col. Draper of the 9th Missouri took command. Our boys were informed that they were destined for Howard and Boone counties, to fight the Anderson and James brothers with their three hundred Border Ruffians; men who fought under the black flag, who gave no quarter and asked for none, At Fayette one of the Guerrilla spies came into camp and was knocked down with a carbine. He was kept until morning, but lacking evidence sufficient to retain him, he was permitted to depart with the injunction that if he was ever found in campagain, he would be shot. Here a picket post was surprised and captured by their own men, but McRae would not allow them to be punished. The men doing this should have been punished-by receiving the contents of the guards guns. plenty of such men were to be found .men who itched for promotion, forgetting in their eagerness that foothardiness is precisely what an officer doce not want, it in fact incapacitates one for such position.-Bravery and neudence combined make model officers.

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### MISTOR 02.35.0

17th Phineis Caralty Voicette es.

E. A. CARPENTES, Private C - pany " K."

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#### CHAPTER XIII.

Here the Union men citizens would hunt for the Gurrillas and vice versa. Leaving eighteen sick men at Fayette, the command proceeded to Rochetort. Brown county, but before arriving there the column was attacked, when quite a spirited contest took place, the on my fleeing. By the time this action was well over Anderson's guns were heard about five miles distant where he had surprised some Missouri troops capturing eight wagons and killing sixteen men. Anderson then turned his attention to our boys who had entered Rocheport and were eating their supper. Pickets were cut and one post of six men fired into Anderson's gang at close range, killing two and wounding several others. The citizens burried the dead the next morning. The command, when daylight appeared, moved out to the scene of t! battle of the day previous, where the wagens had been captured and the dead men lav. Striking the trail of these demons, following it for a mile or more, when the trail was lost, the band seattering. While still hunting in all directions for the trail a messenger arrived from Fayette, which was thirty miles away, stating that Anderson was there fighting the eighteen sick men our boys had left there. Away went our men, McRae at the head, riding on the run, their objective point thirty miles away. Sheridan's twenty mile ride has been imortalized but this deed has slumbered unrecorded twenty-two years. Seventy men rushing madly into three hundred Guerrillas! In less than three hours that devoted hand has covered that distance, in a hot July day. Oh! the brave fellows. (Is it any wonder we love one another)? The sick had taken refuge in the luildings, had killed six of Bill Anderson's men. One of our sick boys being isolated from the rest was killed by the Querrillas, who scalped him, and nailed the scalp to a gate-post. Truth, truth, truth. About twenty of Anderson's men were wounded, and were beaten, full three hundred of theu. On the boys went after Anderson, but they scattered, remet and captured a train at Centralia, Mo., in which were twenty sick soldiers, all of whom were killed, a 17th being one among them. To their rescue went Major Johnson, who was com-

Amelin. sour row, one year, stard troops, finding Andreson two miles south of Controlla mear Simulaton's barn. His men were ciding untrained pressed horses, armed only with muskets. He remained in Centralia with thirty men, sent the rest of his command, ninety men, under two Captains to go after Anderson. From the village out it was a level beautiful prairie for over a mile, then came timber in the ease of which, screened by the foliage and trees sat the hushwhackers waiting for the raw half armed undrilled Union troops. When Johnson's troops had come within one third of a mile of their hidden foe, out the devils rushed with a revolver in each hand in a wild mad charge, whooping and yelliug. A well directed volley would have sent them flying back, but the volley never came, the troops were puralvzed with fear, and never fired a shot attempting to seek safety in flight. Major Johnson with his reserve of thirty men went to their rescue but was soon killed. Every man ran for his life. Not one musket had been discharged. The muskets picked up were loaded. Ten men made their escape, one hundred and ten were killed! The next day the C and D boys got there but too late to even punish the fiends. Our boys found ninety lying by the side of the rail-road, in rows, all scalped, with a bullet hole over the left eye. (Anderson's mark) a piece of paper pinned on one notified us of this. The other twenty dead had been sent to Sturgeon, near where Anderson was, who ent the boys word that they would serve them the same way. Our boys guarded the dead that night, and in the middle of the night, one of company C boys asked to be relieved, saying, the dead men would sit up and look at him; he was relieved. During the night a congressman rode up and said something in favor of Anderson and his gang. The boys, with some diffienlty, were restrained from killing him. The rain began pouring down, dreuching alike the dead and the living, while the village caught fire. Amidst death fire and rain, those not on duty laid down to sleep, tired with their hard riding; knowing that the morrow would call for active service from them. Finally heavens artillery grew fainter and fainter, dying away in sullen mutterings. With daylight the equadron or troop were in the suddle and on trail of the Guerrillas. At the approach of our boys they broke and fled, and when pressed, pursued their old tactics, scattered. Our boys had killed so many of their men, they would

no longer hight as - On we went to Rochemost, Anderson's Ibi'ars, camped there that night and strange to say the town took fire, and was nearly burned down. Anderson's men firing on our pickets frequertly during the night doing no harm but having one of their own men wounded.

Subscarent to the Centralia massacre. McRae, with seventy of his men was after Anderson night and day for eighteen days, only stopping at times long chough to give men and borses much needed rest. But Anderson with his f or hundred dare not stand. He will knew he could not cone with well drilled and disciplined Cavalry. McRae writes me that he had seventy as good men as ever lived, and the boys write that Phil was the best and bravest offeer that ever lived and your historian does not exceed his privilege when he says, they were, as Soldiers, the peers of any, of the very best, having confidence in one another and themselves, and at this late day holding one another in fond rememberance, as attested by piles of data lying around me.

From Rocheport Anderson fled for Price's Army, our boys following. We leave them here for the time being and go back to the 2nd Battalion who have disembarked at Glasgow, a City ne-tling in the foothills, on the north bank of the Missouri river, a region of country infested with the bands of Anderson, James and others. about the middle of July 1864, when Major Matlack with his Battalion formed camp east of the town about onethird of a mile, on a level piece of ground along side and six feet above the river. The camp was inclosed, which enclosure afforded our boys some protection from the bullets of the encmiv. On the east and north of this l'amp were prominent bluffs shaded by large elm trees, making the scene a picturesque and beautiful one, afforoing the grateful and cooling inquence of shade during the sultry days the men were permitted to remain in Camp resting their jaded horses, and weats limbs. About two-thirds of the area were mounted, and armed with salice and muskets of an inferior pattern. Soon our sconting opened by Mai-Matlack taking about two-thirds of the command and scouring the sarrounding country. Our pickets were frequently fired upon, but from secreted points. Of our movements they were kept well informed by the disloyal citizens. Horses of great speed and endurance were ased by them, both, by those who acted as couriers for them, and themselves, Horses that had Glenco, Whip and Eclipse blood in their veins were common, and in use by these men. A rar of ten miles was of little more than good exercise for them, and at a race of speed that defied capture.



# MISTORY

OY 3 ID

17. Ill lois Cavalry Volunteers.

E. A. CARPENTER, Privat Company "K."

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## CHAPTER XIV

The Union men of Glaszen were very tow while the balance were rebel to the con Record the fighting element : e'l post of as to our movements. At any the light pro-ie deserving special mentioned that name to three brothers by the name of few's, known as Ben Lewis, Major Lewis, and Dr. Lewis, Bun Lewis was reputed to be a monor are t wealth, which he treels seent in the Core tor the Union, family his spiciling his in a sacratice to his country. To the little buythey rendered every assistance to their tower, being untiring in their zeal for the 1 a ion cause. The Doctor was more conservative, yet truly loyal. On iar to the meseroby muskets that had seen issued to the mon. sixteen men of Company H put each & into the hands of Orderly Sergeant Butler, with the request that he obtain for their lieurs wides, which were sixteen shooters, and obtain ammunition for the same. Here I strike another character, a character worthy of some description. Butler gave the error to Major Matlack requesting him to a carthe gans and ammuniting a lash be fulled to do, reporting that they were out to be led. or an order in St. Louis could not be flied, On investigation the men found out the order could easily have be at \$15-4. An time on Mattack was costed by Land by money of his inen. "Old Bean Belly" was his solarquet. Double dealing was laid at his door, sergeant Butler during the Kausus troubles as residing at Fort Scott, Kan. On April 1st, 1961 be entered the State service and Served until July 5th following. From there he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and enlisted for thirty days to guard stores at Ft. Leaven worth. Sept. 1st. 1sd be entisted in Capt. W. S. Jenkins company in the 1st Kansas Cavalry, which was afterwards tocastered to the 7th Ransas Cavalry, serving in that Regt. until May 1863, being most of the time a scout for Gen. R. B. Mitchell, of Kansas, and operated on both sides of the lines. He subsequently entered our Regt. from Prestonics, Ills, becoming Orderly Sergeant of to H For a time there was little here to do, save keep the Bushwhackers out of town, and the telegraph lines in repair. The pickets would be fired upon almost every dark might. Paket bust fighting was common, but dies to derson, who was subsequently snot by Semnel Taylor of Co G. Holtschaw, Capt. Stew. art, Gooch and Major Perkins were on the a lert, and soon our boys had a terrible to be with these gaugs combined. Capt internal of II with his company and I wenty five Vilitia, the latter beaut amoral with door a barreled shot guns, loaded with be ashed. moved out from Glasgow, the Most or order Butler of H Co. tiking the leaf, other two of H boy-accompanying the solvance. After marching about ten miles they came to a dense growth of Jack Oaks. At the Jone. tare Hibbard rode up and ordered out fitokers, at the same time the rear guard discovcred armed men in the distance. The flankers were put out, Hibbard and Butler conversing as they rode along, when "hold ' and the crack of revolvers from about there's Bushwhackers, who faced them in the road, The Captain who was just about to deep back to the main column got a dind a tree and emptied his revolver into the cuthrents. The Militia broke and ran and our boys neverafter met with any of them. Bother was thus left alone in the road with the bushwhackers. Having a pair of Resultation revolvers borrowed of Major Lewis he opened fire, bitting the chief, whose insignia of rank was a plume of red and black ostrich leathers. He was taken away by his companions. Only four loads from Butler's revolvers would go off, while the gang were shootincut him only forty feet away, yelling like

3

demons. At rais Unetercu Sergt, in charge of the co. (Obeshelze... when the bushwhickers fled. The pium- of this bushwancker bader is in the possession of Butler, and proved to have been were by Capt. Stewart, who was wounded in the arm and shoulder white two of his men bed re-Bilde of prived wounds that were mortal. directive shots, all he had, and Butter our Good work from good men. Capt, Stewart in a short time was killed on the Layrite road, and in all probability by Mckae's men who were operating in that section at that time, his wounds stril unhealed. Several t.g., stook place at, or near Allen station. one in when only eighteen of our men partic, good, winning the victory, having one the wounded, but brilling one of the rebels and wounding several others. Soon anoth r nobt or red at that place, our side numbering ci, ty but the commissioned Others in the strain of dreports be true shame they desired themselves. One of the 17th officers it is said was found in citizens cloththe Two men on our side had been killed, and one of them scalped. These men were k ... od of Shiders tarm, one a Militin Lieut, who was scalped, the other was John Daniels of the H. vacce home was at Woodstock. Lis On boys had oven dismounted to light on fact, and as a result lost every, horse t og to a captured. Forty men of Co. H. . th Bither it their head relaforced the dedesitte heat morning when they returned burlelesson. A smid omission I here comed, i voil of charity covering all. OP. o summarize, our boys were badly handled, terdiy does a dige I, badly whipped, That one ball of these boys under such men as Mallor Forder Prof McKae, or many others of ourregion at constituye covered the ground with the enemies dood and if beaten, it would have been at fearful cost to their foes. They were good a didiers as attested in many battles previous and subsequent to this untortunde occurence, and were doubtless, united the opening bear entirely blameless. The data to a real me of this important occurrence delices to some respects, but in the main fertures there is a unanimity of feeling as a contested by their statements. short; after one of our lest boys, James Haroanas, and all's an accident that cost him his lite. His reviewer while in the scabbard explored, the ball taking effect near the knee. At the time the wound was considered a trading actiter, but it caused his death. He wassan excellent soldier companionable and

Buth 1, with forty men from H, was sent to get on loys that hed got so badly worsted at sanfer's farm, out of that scrape. He found one of our officers as edicens clothes, who apparently was felightened so badly that he was as tejury to life men, but with 150 to his had he was in citizens clothes. Had he turned the command over to Butler, I would, we host souch doubt, have now a different tale to write. Butter wanted to take his own men and go out to Shater's farm, but this not being personth I, he went out alone, a toolhasty trick, certainty, beinging back with nim a horse for found tunning loose and a par of boots he found on the battle ground, it is said that our officer? gave the orders t ecessity to mount and dismount repeated. ly, while the enemy was closing in on him, thus demonalizing the men, who mu to the woods for dear life, leaving their horses for the Bushwhackers. Duniels and the Militia Lieutenant were both killed while fighting. The boys state that the Guerrillas were Bill Anderson's men. I think they are mistaken In this, for companies C and D at this time with McLae were giving Bill no rest day or night. (Who it was at present writing I am unable to say, but will I think be able to do so in the history.) Butler was furious, with now nearly if not quite 200 men and the Bushwhackers within striking distance and no light. The company G boys, many of them with tears in their eyes, begged to be bed in ngain. But our Lieutenant was completely demoralized, and was only maxious to get back to a place of safety-Glasgow,

At Roanoke our boys were w. ened by a Dr. that 40 Guerrillas were there, Holtschau's head who we take were the core they men was in command and the Land escaped without one suct being fired at them. There Ligar, Loudy as dismissed the service, but the men say to was entirely blancless.cxonoring him cotirely, laying the blame opon Mathew who at this time had no inchared the hatred of his men that threatening let ters were sent him, one containing a bold. It was whispered around that several of the men were to be arrested upon suspicion of doing this, but as the ramor got about they deserted, knowing that an onlisted man was doomed if charges were presented against him by a commissioned other, no matter how talse the charges were. disgusted Capt. Hibbard, who resigned. Mat. lack who had been elected Captum of Co. II. amon on agreement, broke faith with the mon and there were but tew that felt froundly towards bim. Major Mathack had been enosen Captain with the maderstanding tant he had a sure promotion to the position of Major, but if he failed to receive his Majors compassion he was within one week to resign which would leave Hibbard torCaptain; Laird 1st Lieut.and orderly sergt.Butler and Lieut. The program was carried out except with Botler, who was well educated, a man of good baldts and a veteran. The claim is that Mrs. Beveridge had a coasin who was a graduate of a harness shop, had never seen service, but by Beveridge's influence was put in as 2nd Lieut, over such men, who were veterans, as Butler, Oberholzer and Horner. Laird was a very pleasant fellow but when Hibbard resigned, and Laird dismissed the service, both Butler, Oberholzer and Horner were left where they were and a stranger to the company received commissions necessary to fill the vacancy-Laird d nally being reinstated as a simple act of instice. Sammy Smith, our Adjutant, was promoted to the Captaincy of this Co (IL) who afterwards distinguished himself having a personal encounter with Capt. G B. Stratton at camp near Cape Girard-an The second, though in reality the first Capt Hebard was a very fine gentleman, kind and indulgent to the boys, brave as a tion, cooand collected under fire, as a history of the following fight will show:

Company H, of 52 men, under Hebard, lef Gbisgow to go on a sconting expedition The first night the boys camped at Rounoke having met with no "Whackers," but q course the rebel coursers were out watching our boys from the distant hill tops and th near woodlands, and they made elaborat preparations to repeat the Centralia Massa cre. Our boys had orders to take not his than forty rounds of ammunition, but the took about eighty. They also took four day cooked rations. They were to go to Persic cooked rations. They were to go to Persic Hills, a morted stronghold for Generilla themee to Payerte. The second day out if which were a superior of the second day out if which were about forty major rely land may cell from Glasgow. The church was a sum sized in painted from building stunding it itself to a small cleaving of about one ac-ity of the second second payers. Signt inflammed from a mining summing a On the soin and east side of this cluster, a small sfream whose stren lamks we mining the strength of the entirence stood a plan form house nor of which was an ordered of strength of which was an ordered of strength of two handred gards from the bases a total house stood. East of the ordered and no and about two handred yards rout the bod lamidings acre erected of logs. At this hou Capt. Belians concluded to remain fast Capt. Belians concluded to remain fast A conjoint and three new week too state stable to guard the horses with instruction to keep as start book out. Many this time the started fire remaind women hat, it they women excitaging the started for started which started the command women hat, it they women excitaging from your prosion was heard in the corndeid near which started the command, concepts, it which started the command concepts, it with a started the command of the control soldier, that and massiming. This is tortimate occurring cost a too mover companions and as they turned awar to his grave each wondered, who nexts his trinking that in a law short hours it would be actors in one of the fluteest of the total the war.



1: Dalling Land Volunteers,

E. A. CVINERATINA, Urb. to company to K. to [Unpyright Kalmen, All Popular Languages and Propular Languages and Pr

CHAPTER NV. The box sou lit their much needed rest when about midnight a discharge of fir arms caused them to spring to their feet, while evice of distress and pola reserveded from the vicinity of the stable. Some rushed to the stable mai board Holland, another one of the lovs, wounded, having been fire I upon from across the lane about thirty feet distint where the bushwhackers had. shell-led and protected by the trees, crept up unseen. It seems the relief and grard were conversing about the death of their comrade when this trencherous and murderous voiley was poured into them, one receiving thirteen, the other eighteen buck shot in their backs. Orderly Sergeant Butler. now a Physician in Chicago, dressed their wounds, removing many but not all of the backshot, it taking a long time before the wounds were properly aressed, after which Batler did a little vatching on his own necount. He watched the orchard where the shots had come from and finally thought be saw a form. Watching for some time he became convinced that he saw a man and with his revolver ared at him. The report was follwed by a cry of pain and two or three forms raised up from balf recumbent positions, and ran for the adjacent woods, lumied by the builets that sang around their cars. Our boys sprang to their fect and seeing Butlers revolver flashing mistook him for the enemy, at which one fired at him. Butler stopping them just as others were leveling their guns upon him. Comrades Samuel Ripley and Jeseph Dewberry had each fired at him. At daylight the spot where the Bushwhacker was shot, was visited and a Colts navy revolver was picked up, on the stock of which was written the name of Joseph Gooch, who was a leader of a band of Guerrillas that infested that region. While some were viewing the spot where Goech was shot, Bill Anderson appeared and drove our boys to cover, some rushed into the tobacco house and other houses just as the Courrillas appeared from all directions along the road, out of the woods and bushes. The boys in the tobacco house fired a volbey, when the whackers ran. Our boys fell back to the corn crib and stable, which afforded excellent protection, while between the logs they had

for del no different North of fields Work some coain stacks. which her well by the commy as well as the entitional tenne and dense growth of small oaks that new close by. They had been re-interced until they numbered several hundred. The one dead and two wounded of ourboys left only twenty nine effective men to resist all these men, who doubtless thought they had another Centralic affair on their hands. Our boys stripped their coats, knowing the death bur had come. For the next two lours there vas a continual roar of guns. Fortunately our boys instead of tolling forty rounds of ammunition, had supplied themselves liberally. The cut-throats were strapped to their houses, and unless man and horse were both killed, the devils would be carried off by their horses. They demanded Goods's povolver, but the boys sent their empliments in the shape of minutes but did not return the revolver, the girls at a did send the builtets be k. Att rejunt three hours firing the main, her became nearly extrasted. At the juneture a part kept on dighting, was had more stole away with the horses under Sergents Simpson and Porter, down to an I behind the high creek bank. The logs stol- awiy as rapidly as pas lide. Hehard and Butler coming last, when away our boys went, after killing many more than their own number. The spurs were vigorously applied for a mile or more, taking the road to Columbia, eight miles distant. Our men had been gone full ten-minutes, before the men of the black flag made the discovery. With their splendid mounts they were soon close on to our boys, traveling on another road, but General Dauglass was at the head of a reg ment of Militia coming to the resease. Our boys had soven minnic cartride - and six revolver cartridges left. The Militia had a little brash with them, when they scattered. (Your historian is strongly of the opinion that Bali Anderson was not present, but Mojor Perkins headed this band, for at this time Phil. McRae was running Anderson might and day, and after the messuero at Centralia, Bid was principally on the retreat). The next day our boxs were re-inforced to about one hundred, reserves were sent to agreed points, and Major Perkins that day lost twenty-five of his men. The Guerrillas broke into squads, which our men did also, and when night full came the foes of the Union were seeking safety in flight, while the Union citizens who had been driven out by the dis loyal element, were returning to their-

hence promise being given them by Programment to bear arms. Partiser on we will how what this citizen dislocal chemost bashwl acker clement, who ever after found no home on Missouri soil, . . . iv the home the grave offer is An amu inclined insident occure I while the boxs were at those w. Harrabee went out with a scoutto Roanoke and from there he was to go to F syette, but he tell ashop on his horse and carebol lock to Glasgow. The boys simulated a subscription to buy a cowis il for his horse to keep Lim awake, but wh ther he put it on the horse we do not know. Several other fights here coursed, but none that compared with the Dairwing Springs Church affair. The 6 bt at Allans Station resulted in killing one and wounding several Guerillas, the balance of the trip included the Shaffer farm affair. Commide Sherwin died here, his wife being with him to the last, and when the end come sho took her loved one home with her, laving him away in the bosom of his loved northland. The 2nd Battallion and C and D of the 1st are heading for the regiment, which are now at Rolla, but we left them and the 3d Battallion at Alton, where we will join them. In the middle of July the 3d Battallion with fid. Quarters received marchine orders to go to Benton Barracks at St. Louis, which is distant from the business portion of St Louis about five miles. In obsolience to the orders, one fine July morning found us winding down those limestone hills to the wherf where huge steamboats awaited our coming, leading our horses over the gung plank, they were stripped and led onto the lost back of the engines and furnaces, and were tied to huge picket ropes, being crowded closely together. In a short time we were loaded, when the bell rang, the gang plank drawn in, the rope cast off, the huge paddle wheels revolve, the stokers are putting in coal and wood with bare arms and open collars, the perspiration streaming down their faces. But the best will not move, it is fast upon the shore, Soon the order comes for us to move to that side of the boat that is in deep water, when the wheels again revolve huze clouds again ascend, from the great stacks of inky smoke. We glide out into the river, the prison nestling at the foot of the limestone hills rapidly dissappears, and that borrid nightmare is shut from our vision, never more to play any part in our career.



## HISTORY

OF THE

17th Lillinois Cavalry Volunteers,

E. A. CARPENTER, Private Company "K."

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### CHAPTER XVI.

Here we left Stratton, of Co. K. and yesterday we received the fellowing letter from Surgent C. B. Wood, wich we copy ver butin et hiererton, which explains itself, and which toursied sleep from my cyclids until early norming, worn out with to-sing and trivious I sank into troubled draws more exhausting than loss of sleep.

Ellsworth, Wis., Feb. 28, 1856. Comrade E. A. Carresten:

Your letter was received in due time and found me and mine all well. been residing at this place the last . 7 years, and each year I think it will be my last, and still I stay, and now I am thinking of building, and making this a permanent home. I was at Ro & ford. Ill., twice in 1876, and saw Sam Pells John Clark, Egbert Phelps, vi. be ob and Edward Tiver, all seemed to be doing well except Ed Dyer he was a com-W. E. Mahs was living plete wreck. in this country some ten years a. o. bat has gone to some place in Minu. I saw him several times. I heard from Bob Souders once, helped what little I could on his pension, have not heard what success he had. Henry requested me two months ago to write up the Jersevville Scout and our work at Centerville, but I've been so busy I've neglect-I am at work six miles from home running a circular, saw-mill, and have everything to see to, engine, mill and hands, and when I get home I am generally tired enough to rest, but I'll try next week to write something about Jersevville. There is one thing about that which I will give you, known only to five persons, I think, which does not reflect much credit on some who formerly belonged to Co. K. morning after the citizens turned the Bushwhacker Smith, who was captured by them, over to Capt. Stratton and Major White, and we were on the return to Jersevville after our return to the lowlands, the command was all orders ! into the column, and Capt. Stratton ordered the four men who were in charge of Smith to shoot him before we reach ed Jerseyville, the arrangements were as follows: The guards were to march at the rear of the column one of the m leading Smith's horse, at a securi to be given by Stratton, the halter of toe horse was to be drapped and the horse turned out of the road and the guards was to shoot him claiming he tried to escape, which was followed out, one of the guards shooting him in the back, near the spinal column, inducting a wound which resulted in his death a few days after. If you want my narrative of the trip in full I will give it to you, only I have no dates, not having kept any diary while in the service and have to rely on my memory, which prevents my giving dates, and you probably have a full history of the Scout except perhaps the above, which was

not known in the Co. while we were in the service, but it is true and I can give the names of the four guards, and the one who did the shooting, if wanted. In regard to our work at Centerville. I was there only a short time. west to Ironton, after elething for members of our Co. at Centerville, and Capt. Stratton had Major flilliard return me to Hd. querters for duty. Let me hear from you, and if you want what I can give you, I will furnish it. The above is disconnected, but you must overlook it, as I have been over-worked, and have been on the road two nights and one day, getting engine repaired, and am agair for writing. Yours.

C. B. Woon For twenty-two long years I have we seed for this tastimony and at last it came unsobeited. I have written for more on this, though as previously write-o, I was present and knew all about it but I cannot get too much testimony in the killing of this Brown, or Smeth, as others persist in calling him. Renders blease remember this is the captured man at Osterville, that Serrent Wood is writing of. But to return to the loads. We steamed past the mouth of the muddy, fithy Missouri di a, we its treacherous sand-bars and merciles undertow. A tremendous volume of ourty yellow water is vomited forth me the beautifully clear and sweet water of the Mississippi river, and for a thence downward the great broad it or was filthy in the extreme. though some turee miles south from the mouth of the my-dy intervened, before the water became a homogenous poliow, at first only the costern side was but ultimately all became polluted. At "thorns, amidst miles of Steamboots, our boats wedged their way slowly in. Our ears were greeted with the coarsest and most profune language that ever fell from the lips of human beings, coming from the lips of men engaged in duty at the wharf. Apple and pie women hustled one another in their haste to reach us, pick-pockets, thieves and sharpers were close up, just outside the guard we put on. We led our horses off, saddled them and soon were on our way to Benton Barracks, many of the horses rearing and curveting, dancing and prancing, entering iuto the spirit of the occasion. What a sight we presented! our neat, sleek horses with the clean McLellan saddles, our overcoats, poucho and half-tent in com, stand neat roll, strapped at pommei of the saddle, our blankets exactly folded and compactly rolled, strapped at the cantel of the saddle, our saddle

in, our Sharp's Carbines suspended by a sling over our left shoulder, the carbine in socket at our right side, our brightly burnished scabbards with sabre hung at our left, suspended by belt and shoulder-strap; at our back was the cartridge box with the cap box to the right, though well in bront, a pair of brass sours at our heels. Our head gear was the regulation black hat crushed down, minus the feather and brass ornaments, and a pair of huge revolvers at our belt, which with our canteen and baversack, completed our tout ensemble, unless I mention the curb and chain that controlled our horscs. The people gazed and gazed. We were the eynosure of all eyes, some with bright eyes and smiling countsnances, with open admiration and warm loyal . carts, others, with studied solidity evidently wished us at the bottom of the red sea, but we were not travelling in that direction at that time, but were anxious to meet with men that disliked the appearance of our national colors. At our head rode one of the finest specimens of manhood that could be seen in many a long days ride, and no doubt he felt a natural pride in our appearance and gentlemanly, or if you profer the equivalent, soldierly conduct. Steadily we marched until Benton Barracks were reached, when we were putin quarters beginning with No. 1 and including No. 4, being on the west sidel of the camp, a few rods west from the Commandants Quarters. Back of our Barracks were the kitchen and dining rooms, south and west of these were! the Stables for the horses, with large roomy yards or open spaces. The wa ter came from the hydrant, a huge res orvoir to the north of us being wel filled with a very good quality of water Here an order was read, prohibiting swearing in the quarters but unless umemory fails me. I heard a few cus words in the barracks Here was an immense Camp contain ing thousands of troons, some arriving some departing every day. In the conter of this enclosure, inclosed wit close fitting boards fully fifteen fee high, was a race track, and one evenin three trotters were speeding arounthe track, one of them being the note Flying Cloud, while the white mare St. Louis Bell, driven by a colored ma who was putting him to the top of hi speed. The third horse with a tremene ous burst of speed joined the othe two and for once around the turn the struggled for supremacy, but Flyin Cloud could outfoot the other two how ever, though it required all his spee to do it. It was a very neat brush t moug the fistest of fast horses.

bags snugly buckled with loop suck d



# RISTORY

17th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers.

E. A. CARPENTUR, Private Company "K."

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CET - Transition in contrast

#### CHAPTER XVII.

Here the Invalid Corps was on duty and without stepping outside the enclusure, one could see and converse with heroes of hundreds of heatle fields men with armless sleeves, with legless pants, men who had endured the horrors and privation of prison life, still doing what they could, little though it was, for our 'Nation. How the boys loved to visit these men, view their comfortable quarters, and pleasantly chat the hours away, listening to deeds of valor, and tales of bravery as no rated by those who had been there. Here the men were paid off and some of men were in a fevered state of excitement until their last Collar was spent, betting on eards and games of chance of which they knew next to nothing, while the sharp ones gathered in the money, and contrary to the tales of romance we read, they did not squander their cains, but expressed the monev to a place of safety. Two of our boys who were skilled with both eards and diee are worthy of mention in this connection, both were model soldiers. always doing more than their share of duty, always to the front, had no female eousins or bad habits, save they chewed tobacco. Neither played curds before entering the service. One, the youngest, left College in defence of his country, the other was well educated. had been a soldier in Dick Oglesby's regiment, and helped to bear him off the field when wounded. This one was just above the minimum of regulation height, black eyes and hair, quite low spoken, observant, with a fund of nerve rarely equaled, about twenty-three years of age. The other was his antipode. full large blue eyes, rather above the medium in height, very light hair, squarely built, a superb horseman, an accurate shot, and notwithstanding his tender age, his powers of endurance were rarely equaled. He was the second or third best educated man in the company. This same one, man now, boy then, is one of the leading citizens of this state. A graduate of College, an University as well, where he won bonors amidst the sharpest competition, is one of the trustees of a literary college, president for years of a scientific society, namber of three other scientific societies, besides other honors, and is not yet forty years of age- Has the

contation of Leisza model speaker. has a fine reputation and enjoys a high degree of popularity. The commissioned officers combined to beat him for a Sergeanev, but he was offered a Corporals position which he modestly refused. The greatest mistake was here made, for he had an undefined influence that was irrisistable, and men would take their oue from him without a word being spoken. Here was a dilemma. He was one of Fishers men. one to whom pledges had been made by Fisher to induce him to come to the 17th, and when he refused the Corporals position, Fisher privately blamed him for so doing, he retorted by saving "You will want ale to black your boots yet." The blood left Fishers face, but to come rushing back, he saying "it will all come right." The boy responded "doubtless, but the french saying is that a man that gets drunk once will get drunk again." F. "Well I can't help it." Boy. "That is evident. a casual observer can see you have no influence here." Pisher was distressed. This boys mate had been in the rebel army, being a Major in Picketts 1vision of Longstreets Corps. His father had been a resident and property owner in Rockford, Ill., in an early day, one of the Creeks near there being named for him. He had went south. and married a wealthy southern lady, the fruit of the union being this son who was sent north at the age of fifteen to be educated. He was rebel to the core, our boy being a rank abolitionist. These for nearly four years had been room-mates, the Southerner being four years the chiest had graduated and gone south two years previous. The separation between these two boxs who even had spent their vacations tocather, tugged at the heart strings. To gether had they risen at the clang of the bell, together gone to the Chapel, together attended the Sabbath school, sat in the same pew, listened to the same sermous, and now one with "Union now and forever, one and inseparable." had in the blue uniform, the other an ordent advocate of State Rights, had on the grey, and fell mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. It was during college vacation when one aftermoon at tratable our comrades father premeditatedly said, Well Lou died in the Rebel cause. The blue eyes were raised to his fathers face "l'libet he died like a hero." But soon went from the table and three himself under a large oak where they had hin reading to one another, where the family would gather to hear them read or recite, or talk the hours away. In the house the

rattling of dishes could be heard, the huge dog, a gift from Lou, came and sat beside the proneugure. Thus for hours be lay, until the father warned by the dews of night brought his son in, who without a word passed to his room, their room, above. Here was his slate, there his Algebra, a pile of Mis escays there his picture on the wall. here the beather had slept in for weeks at a time. Traup traup, all night long, while below no occasional come of voices could be heard. In the small hours the mother came when with southing words she tried to comfort the troubled son, who in wild dispair exied while standing before his room-mates picture. Poor Lou! Mother! mother!! The long pout up storm burst forth, the father bestened upon the seene, who sitting there for hours with his son talking to him until he became quiet. When our loy r.turned from the war, bronzed and worn before he sat down, he sprang to the room above, their room. his room, when again the cry rang forth, "Lou, oh Lou!" Father and brother quickly had him out of there, a room he never again entered, nor looked at his friends pieture, never again saw a book or paper that he had handled. Louis father sent the particulars of his sons death to his northe'n friends, but our comrade never re ceived the message from his mate, his people wisely refraining communicating the death bed message. This boy and his partner in three days at Benton Barracks, counted their caids about eleven hundred dollars, the money was expressed home, while a rumor was started that their money was lost in St. Louis. Again at fronten they made large gains and sent the money north, Here one of the others mistrusted them and warned the other bors not to play with them, a warring they did not heed. The boys kept their own couneil. It must be recollected that army life is not civil life. That speculations were rife in some form or other and card playing was a matter of course, though not all gambled by any means, but betting was the common way of backing ones opinions. Gambling as a profession is quite different. progressive outher parties of today are in my opinion, when all things are considered, much worse than the army gambling. But I am willing to admit that I am easily projudiced in favor of the soldier.



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". A. CARPENTIN, Private Company " IL"

the right Some oil all it gives it serveral

#### Catabree Vent

there were colored troots and those who Lef been house servants were easily 2 Singuished from former Jeli hands by the pempousairs they but rathly were. All however felt they were tree. thin Mag "Massa Linkurds proclam to tion had severed their bonds for the tamaninely of the melbous of the bing. rearing, thinking guns, that had once I him on. Here one of our love was laid away to rest, followed by the beatg of the muffled drums, the vidley ir the grave, that 'was all. We missed "I am the resurrection and the "ife," but then he was only a private soldier. I wonder if some did not think that no privates ever entered Heaven? Some visited the huge reservoir that contained the water that supplied the camp, and tales were common that murdered soldiers were the worin here. and we were drinking the polluted water. But one morning we fell in line, and "by fours, right wheel, forward, march" and we march, for the last time out of Benton Barracks, Along the line of the Battallions march flags were flying, bandkercheifs were waving, with here and there an interest that betraved the people's sentiments. On we went, presenting a gladsome sight to t' se who loved human nature, or tiberty and justice. Our splendid physingles coupled with the extreme voith of the most of us, our ruddy cheeks, our bright eyes twinkling with merriment, made us a most gladsome sight. At our head rode Beveridge, who, with his iron grey hair looked as much our facher, as the Rugles upon his shoulders made him look like our Colones. He rode calculy at the book putting me in mind of King Arthur and his knights. The most of the compound officers can be relied upon to make tools of themselves in such a place. It would to, close up there, when we more close I up, when we, everyone of us, was terforming every movement with period exactness, our horses doing every thin \_ just as we wanted them to. The feels were not all in the ranks. We finally arrived at the union depot and in an incredible short space of time had our herses loaded, our regimental property al o, and soon we were on the road to Johnson City, the Capitol of the great state of Missouri, where another state pr en was. We were very heavily

compounds the process of the constraint of the Store is once a few room there was the home of the Reich Chen. Stelling Price, or more familiarly knew a set Pap Price, a man whose arm was shot off by some of us on the thinging, and the company K cause vicinitying, and the never forgot.

Malor Fiel put his foot on him just in

time to savearunpus. As it was the bad

obsecution the company had everything retty much their own way, the good cases of course doing duty for all. The older men were in this, though I behere . . . . was abusing, or attempting to abuse, without cause or provocation, one of the youngtrongs. At any rate the storm blow over, but it was a close call. He found that his backers in that company were of the meaner soit, and that arbitrary power had depirted, and the next man richt tried it lost his commission, and came near losing his life. Here yere little drilling was done, no duty worth mentioning. Those who had no revolvers, here purcha ed them. Remingtons of large size, and along the river bank much proficing was going on, though viry raidy one became a good shot with the pearl. Two exceptions in our compount, and only two, that were quick and skilled with the revolver, one having the Remington, the other Colts army. Some of the revolvers when first fired, would explode every chamber, the bullets flying in all directions. This was attibuted to their being oiled with turpentine, when finished by the workmen. No one was seriously injured in this manner. The boys soon learned to load and fire a clumber at a time, until all had burned powder, after which, they were safe. One or two unimportant seouts was here made, nothing occurring worthy of mets. West of defferson is a beautiful country as eyes ever beheld, broad z atle, undulating prairies, with some beits of timber of the hardwood varities sufficient forever, if properly cared for, to furnish the people with fuel and foucing. At, and in the immediate vicinity, the soil was a yellow elay, with cobble stone hills, a soil fit for nothing but to ruise rebels on, in this respect vicing with the clay hills of Georgia, the swamps of Louisiana, and the barren sands of South Carolina, which would raise rattlesnakes, and watermellons as well. Our stry here was of

about three weeks fluration, when, one

bright warm morning, in columns of

fours, we marched out southward, past

U (fac

supplied to the state of the state of the haps that y rods, while the class is low water was about three feat a - . . As we arrived on the east b. at . . . . . . ther shore, Major Pisher nade out to to whom he was talking, very or regisperhaps a little anguily. Taker itministered the Oath of Filesia ... him and then asked to achew mot y times he had taken it before. Wherethe citizen come from I don't know but presume some of our flinkers brought him. His answers could not have been very satisfactory, else the Major would have spoken in a kind r tene. Our route lay over a very red. region, she valley being arable, too hage hills or small mountains bag filled with saluable mineral deposits Almost every day, citizens would be brought to the columns by the finkers. citizens they found in the moods in lonely regions. They were evidently watching our movements, as à bod they been friends would not have lacked means of making that fact manifest None were retained by us. The second day out, while marching through the dense woods, the heat oppressive, we were startled by two reports of a gan. All was consternation. The mea he 1dled together in a mass like a flock of sheep. Had a well directed volley been fired into us, the effects can be realily imagined. Fisher crowded his horse with a rush among us, and so a had Nos. I and 2 upon the left side of the road, three and four upon the right -ide. I saw, with exquisite pain, the priter inefficiency of every commissioned offeer with us, except Beveridge . . 1 Tisker. Soon George Sutherfaud, and Junes D. Strong, appeared with three citizens who had attempted to escribe and allo they had found over a half mile form the column, but with no gues. Again was the oath of allegrance admiri- red and the column moved slowly on with three lines of flankers upon either side.



Problem is Carlley Valenceers.

10 to Carrier ER, The Country of K. 7.

[Conversity Secured, 14.1] . . . . . Meter 2014.

CHAPTER VIV

Another head, full string of water a close for conduction to large as the force with saudy bottom and shores. On the south bark was the remains of a control to the conduction of the walls, which were composed of a control to the walls, which were composed of a control to tettered, or term down.

No clearing here in the heavy timber, save the grounds. the plantation, I learned was about one mile further to the West. Here were broken trellises, crosses, and supports of all kinds for rose bushes, and ail kinds of creeping and trailing floware and vines, now smothering in a dense growth of grass. While botanizing, the blaring of the bugle called us to the column, and we reluctantly 1-fo a spot where refined and cultured is lies had made this a paradise in a wild orness, an easis in this uncultivated region. We wondered if artillery had been used upon these walls. An hours march brought us to a hamlet that bore unmistal cable evidences of having been the scene of a conflict, or, perlaps conflicts. A church that stood at our right, on a knoll among the trees, was minus windows and doors, the floor and walls testified to having served as a hospital. As we came down the hill some hirsemen were just disappearing in the wood beyond, the smooth even stride, and rapid speed of their horses, showed the blood that was in them. As well might one chase a sunbeam, for the runaways knew every cowpath, every hill, hallow and cave, while the heavy timber with the thick green leaves prevented one from seeing far, hence, after a short run after them. their trail was lost. There were evil righs enough to keep us on the alert, and but for our watchfulness, and prompt action, we would, I think, have been ambushed. As we approached Rolla, a violent rain storm came up which insted for hours. As we neared the Post we drew up in line, waiting for orders, while the rain poured down. It seemed we sat there two hours, when we marehed through Rolla, out to Catap Scirel, named for General Scient, about two miles south of the Post on a hell that sloped north, south and the a minating in respectable ravines. Turdog, and other tents were soon up, and Crough everything, including the

v. . . a.s. i. r po bore 150. Visiting Prayers and The spring the We turned sur my manners with the wild unterface arms. but they are tame chings compared with a bucking borse. The latter could make it morerately interesting for the rider, while the spectator would watch and worder how long before the curb and spur would tame the lorse. Pen's thin's gentle reader that Construmen are thrown, that I were saw, unless the rider was an undrilled recroit. Here some drilling was done, some scouring and picket duty done. To so the round of picket rosts took a thirty ax mile ride. L. making the Grand Round one experienced plenty or hard relieg. Here company K, was ordered to gather up the drafted men in the region of Jamestown and Strelsville, and hurry them into Rolls, where they are put to work on the defences of that important place. Rolla was the terminus of the R. R. for south and western Missouri. All was hurry and justle-Auxiety was depicted on many conntenances. A heavy scouting party was sent out south-east of Rolls, under Fisher. After riding some three miles from eamy he hale if the column and told us that we were tarble to home a fight at any moment, and to keep closed up. None were allowed behind the rear anard. Flankers were kept out and we were kept ready for a fight, but we saw to thing the citizens, who were looking extremely anxious. At this time a frightful fattle was going on at Pilot Knob, or rather the night previous General Living had retreated, after killing three tines has ewn number of men from the Enob to Leeshurg. his men fighting like veritable devils. We will describe country and this never to be forgotten fight, when we take charge of this place. We returned without capturing anything but some over ripe eggs, which were left to shed their fragrance in the wood by the roadside. The next ferencen was spent by Dr. Crawford in climinating the sick and those who thought they were sick, from the boys, after which we filed out of Camp Seigel, never to return. The second Battallion had ar. rived, and gone into camp just of parade ground, where we moved up. Toward evening we marched out, and with this move, our connection with the Price Rand begins. Colonel Beveridge is command, and Phil Fisher along to keep the 3rd Battallion in countenance. Our route laid, first, almost directly north, through light second growth, a country that was then sparse-

. Ch. The Care Tare a people badeon v & Jan - vill va well is two lines in pupils, sitten the shades of a set a referred Then we to the a self-case shrough a meber of the wire growth. The dowtions was relieved to only a star how. and it, it, parallely erough for one to jects. While objects mareigne alonto the darks we about tour miles from C. h. we run into the robol picket and red at us and rin. As the column faited, those in the rear kept marching ar until we were bunched up in a n . . in a nice position for the rebels to open upon us with grape and easister. Very carefully did we move until Cuba was reached, where about one-built hade north we went into caum, some of us camping in the enclosure of a near facin house white painted, others took the road and laru and yard. When norming came, Major Fisher took five men of company K, and dug a grave under an oak to the left a little, and in trout of this house. The grave was not dug very deep, but deep enough to cover a rebel. Then we were taken in the house, in the parlor of which, on beds, laid on the floor, lay a dead Johnnie. Shot through the breast by the head of this house. The day before this reb came to the house and demanded food. He used insulting language to the lady of the house, where husband put a revolver ball through him. The blood had sooked through bedding and carpet. The bushand aiter shooting the reb, ran through the back door and into the woods, making his escape to us, and now was prioring us to Ewing, who was surrounded by the enemy at Leesburg. We correct the reb out, laid him in the grave, a long board over him, and covered him up.



of the stage of the Court

1. F. PENER, 1-1 - Suggest S.P.

(1. 10) p. 4. COMMON A. A. J. A. J. Marketter S.P.

CHAPTER N.V.

We lead so play to resist no it is ground or I hereatons was lateral. Not a drin was heard a tia neral note cher that dirty full beautad brute an insulter d delenceless weman. . tarned com the crave to our leaves, and retracta our steps to the outling Cula when we took the to reast, running sandici with the R R. "ae track was torn up in places 'all eighty rods in each. The rotal. ad performed the part of the colevil to very well. The dat was ery "c. and the day warm. Fire we seain entered the tiplier when a cloud or dust a full half mile wide a second but the noise was judes the sile. An namensa drove of come cashing through the brush, which by some of man, each man keeping up a emir nal hallooing at the cattle, orgong them on with clubs. They were so talking covred with dust that they were of one color Cotle that were teng hurried from the damity of the robel army. Here we turn northward, the flankers on with r side thicker than a heavy skirwish line, our earbines resting upon our thighs, when, "Halt" "Forward, . ready men, keep your line," Fisher is with us. Great God! the column which we see through the trees has naited, and we are going into battle. Caral "Hurrah, hurrah, burrah!" Yells, nursah, again, and again: it seems they will never have done cheering, "Get to the column men" we move on, a train of cars is before us, around which u.e. are swinging their hots and been hour Two men, Ewing and Fletcher, on topof the dipot turn toward one and are and clasp hands, while the hurrains continge. Soon we give that devoted his "It band three rousing Elimais cheers Island Arthur and his Kooghis are there just in time, have penetrated, these four handred, the relation would bless you boys, we've had a h -l of a time." "Now let the sons of 1 -- s come." "Bully for you," Good for you, "they cant take us now." Cinnon had been planted to rake us, when a 17th bby, who was in there, on the train co-I sate to Rolla, exied out of r Gods sake hold on that is Colonel Beveridge, I know him." Men, horses, flags and all, are thickly coated with dut. A large nan an artiflery serge int, espeed the little Guidon with the Sankers on the left, which the branches on the trees

The shall you came, we've had as sextall time. Repairs, this hotle band had It has been written that there was er the humand of them. They were not at Incolours, nor do I tolieve there was eight hundred even alter we join d them. There have fellows belong in our history, where we will put them when we reach Piles Knob. I said we had pouctrated Prices army, now I will prove it. Take your map of Mis-Jouri, and put your finger on Leesburg. Now up the R R, north-east to Frankim, where the enemy were, to Steelsville, plenty of them there, where one of our companies went through them that night, to Vienna, north-west a column of rebs. there, and at Cuba a column followed us there, setting fire to the R. R. property, which was burning when we cause back. Yes we were in the center of Prices army, but to Levisium, there had been a fight, a few dead horses by hard by, while a few rods away a little house had a little ve low Mag upon it, which told its tale. We moved north of the track where the unders outh had grown close up to the station, when men who were posted upon the deput crie! out here they come! We sorang for our horses, the infantry tumbled it is a recently dug rifle pit. the artiferists jumped to their guns, but only a few Johnnies appeared, across an open deid, but as rapidly disappeared. From the top of the depot the confederates could be seen moving around to the south and west of the station, and we were brought to and mingled with Ewings heroes. We confia may expected to fight, and pile railrad ties up, so as to impede the enemie's movements when he tries to come and take us. The large arrillery secrept was instructing his men, each - ne having a number, or being known by a number. One of the gamners was a hoy about sixteen years old, light hair, blue eyes, rosy checks. He had the visor of his cap turned up, and boked as though his mother had recently scrubbed him with soap and water, for his cheeks tairly glowed. It was said that he had no superior as a shot with a rifled connon, in the service. This was 2d Missonri Bottery, or a part thereof. As night fell, pickets were put on, every post being fired upon, but no one was hurt. The cars were loaded with clothing and other ermy material, to which we were told to help purselves. Some availed themselves of the opportunity and ore X as extracted as a color of many when Bit the processor from the company of the company of the company of the color o

every on of as lada was lidely with him, one of which he cost, here temporised with very well. As n v ... he made a disgusting exhabition of himself. The cars were set on the by us to prevent the property from Lalling note the hands of the rebell. "his west done under the sapervision of Capt-Rouben Baker, of F company, a sharacter well worthy of discription. 15 was he and his boys that barned the property and was the last to leave Leesburg, except the pickets, whowere left to be captured, but they were driven in and came to the column or . run. Captain Baker was a relatitor of the gospel in Jobavis county, in the early fact of the war, and was neur known to pray for Jeff Davis and his legions. It is reliably reported to me that he gave copperheaus Hall Co. umbia from the pulpit, and which thorough arroused his sermons would assume a decided political trades. ". He was, and is, a man of warm heart and generous impulses. Was co. . our very best officers, and is end a Illlinois very best eitizens today, laine still a minister, now a resident of Untawa. Thelieve the Captain .... Abolitionist-I hope so at any tab -He stuck by his men fi st, last no di of the time, and does today. The trut religious service ever held in our realment was in Capt. Butts company. Co. . . Baker, of F, preaching from 1st Peter 3-15: "Be ready always to give a reson of your hope." In this sermon he gave rels, copperheads and their spinpathizons the d-l. He preach & charly every Sabbath to us, doing in the respect much better than our Character. While on d tached duty at Pate or he was invited to preach in a ner shoorhood where they were nearly all become whackers. The Union people at the Pe-t tried to dissuade him from secting the invitation, saying the rob would kill him it he went up there .. preach. He took about thirty of lar boys with him. The distance was shout eight miles. "There was a big crowd and the hardest looking post-I ever stood before." laid his revolver on the till offere him, and said he would shoot the cast person that attempted to leave before he got through, without his person had One woman asked to go out but at La was through talking. He did not in a the last of it while he was with tar beys at Parterson.



The state of the following to

10 garagle Grewell, All Lights Largers (1979)

Whom the 2nd Distalien left St. Louis for Glargow, Capit Paker was . It in the hospital a very sick mon As some is he could be may if he was sent then, where for many weeks he was a new cousty iil. Par wight weeks he ... Is fore he was, even able to walk around. In this condition he started o jur. his company at Glasgow, When . e at lived he found 15 or 20 of his ... s .u the Calaboose, who, while on a rail, had taken some rebel property. The Captain was very much excited ver this, and in less than on hour had His boys out of there and in the company. This prestrated him very much. Most of these boys had been his par-Isbioners or Sanday school scholars, and he felt as though they were his children, besides the Capt. believes that Charity never faileth. The boxs 1. 76 done just right. I wonder if this was some of Matlack's work? But I ate not through with the Capt, oh, no. Hasavs in a letter to me, "A better for of boys never went into the army than company F." At Leesburg about over miles of camp fires were built, which cansed the Johnnies to think a ble force had arrived and they fell book, leaving companies F, and G, to descroy the property. At Rol'a, our comrade mixed his religion with patritiem, but they mixed well, in fact hey at that time were about the same thing. He was on detached duty at the Military Court. He was invited by the people to deliver an address to Je Sanday school on Christmas eve. He consented with the understanding that he was to have one-half the room the cid court house) for his friends. In Rolls was a large school of colored children, taught by a hely by the name of flocton, a wife of a mini-ter who' A .s a friend of Capt. B -- s. He invito ther and her pupils to occupy this reserved room. The school came and packed in "like Sardines," the boys alloi the balance, Col. Beveridge and V. 3: Matlack were also present. When the sions? white souls arrived and saw the blacks, many left, but the house ges packed full. It was the first time white and blacks together had werthinged God in Rolla. At Lawrence he openly said it was wrong to send the boys on the Plains, but conneiled ob-dience to orders. Several of his

ther here remained but did not join

calling the properties along This ter studying sometime over the correr. he seat back word that tapt. Baker would not see them, out Reverend Renben Baker would. The conference was held and Reverend Baher, assisted Cartain Baker in gettier his boys out of that scrape, by the "Rev. Baker preaching a good deal, and Captain Baker' licing a little. (We will, during this history, clear the back team all blame, in the Lawrence affair ) He commanded the 2nd Battelien from Lawrence, or rather from Topeka, to Fort Laruard. He kept out a heavy line of flunkers with orders that if wolves, or buffalo's, or anything attached the column, the men must shoot them and bring them in. The pigs and chickens were very belligerent and the men had many flerce encounters with them, but our boys came off victors. To protect the column, the boys were liberally supplied with ammunition. At Pawnee Rock, the Capt, with seven or eight men, while riding in advance of the column came upon some Freighters who had an Indian they were going to hang, after they lead taken his Pony, The Captain remonstrated quoting scripture, plead and begged, but they said they would bang him in spite of the Capt. At this juncture the head of the column appeared, when these ruffains quickly subsided. The Indian was a friendly one, well known and osteemed by the settlers. Capt Baker does not know of any officer baying anything to do in getting the men out to fight Indians, or on the Planes.

Thus have I trathfully narrated a few of the many excellent qualities of a God fearing, in ble, whole-souled partiet. He was and is an honor to usual Comrades, I know you will jean with me in wishing this Courade well.

Late in the night we left hersburg, riding very slowly. As we neared Cuba the long piles of cordwood was in some places a mass of glowing coals, in others, the flames were roaring. The next dur we reached St. James, where Generals McNeil, Ewing, Fletcher and others awaited us, many gons drawn up near the R. R. track pointing westward toward a heavy column of the enemy, who had been marching on a road runping parallel with the one we had been marching on. Our regiment moved out in line of battle, but the column of rebels discopeared in the timber, and in all probability fell back to Vienna, We moved on down to Rolla, still in the rear, and arrived there some time after darkness when the rain began with contemporary or there are higher case and pointing. We were very tool indeed, and had perfore the fact that more of as are a channel of

At this time Governor Floreber had near Atlanta and came morele to make for the position. The Latendard seccral a simon is for the field, becoming Colored et ac a was wounded and all eprisoner, was figully exchanged, and for entiant conduct was beyetted Brig-.. Der. He went into south-eart Mr. souri viz Arcadia, and became a voihants er aid to General Thomas Ewing. who, with this little band of less than nine is undred men, (considerably less) had rest ted twelve thousand of Prices army, killing more than their estice numher Elet her was elected by usually forty the usual majority. He was principally self educate a being too poor to avail himself of educational reivileges. Just people were pro-slavery in belief, while many of my readers will remember that in the proclamation just after his inaugeral said that "in Missouri no person should know any master but Cod." Whether General Ewing was a nephe v of W. T Sherman, we do not positively know, but wherever he belonged he was a very capable man. What became of those cattle? We never learned run rather think they went into Price s army, yet they might have been diren into some lonely region, and kept socreted until all danger was past. burely possible they reached Rolla, where they would be safe. Comride. before going further on the raid come with are back to Camp Kane, where in this history I have overlooked the just daughter of the regiment, our only female comrade. On March 27, 1864, Concade John B. Gill, of M. commany then only nineteen years old, took the girl he loved the best, Miss Mary G. M. Clane, then only seventeen years, and in the presence of the entire regi ment were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, by the Reverend Major Mat-At the close of the cercusuy we cheered them to the cests. rade GDL was born in Byron, Och Co., Ill., as was his wife, or the young Lily rather, who to show her yo triotem and love for her soldier be and to give his comrades pleasure be came in our presence, his wife. The truit of that union is five daughters and two sons, the oldest daughter being married. Contrade Gill is living in Ft Dodge, Liwa, in the grocery business, and is prosperous and happy. hundry beg Mrs. Gill's pardon for not putting for in the history where six properly belonged. (I make this reparation from no promptings, but my own memory, claborate data being kingly furnished by Comrade E. P. Phillip's of M company).



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Will Manois Cavalry Telant ers.

The state of the s

CHAPTLE XXII.

One regiment in part was offered be vicerous of the Sth and 12th 11h men that has some honors on carrie fields. This of course gave us adventugies over other regiments that were not to happily circumstanced, others it of obtained Corresponders for the other star r way. The mal aits of the latter were a and for nothing, but the other officerwould stick by them, right or write. theorase officers must stick together. One had a cowbell bought for him to keep him awake while sconting of r bush-chackers, another changes his will form to citizens clothes while too bushwhackers are all around them. The next morning we start for Jeffe. son City, how many I don't know conder General McNeil.), the 17th having the post of danger. There was quite a little army of us. It has been said there was a race between us to get in-... Jefferson City, a statement I don't believe. Price could not have got into a worse place, for with the river at his back his losses would have been heavy. and had he stopped to fortify he would never got out of there only as a prisoner. The rain came steadily down making it hard on all, particularly the Artillery horses who in ascending some of the clayer hills would get stuck in the mud. The Artillery men would lend an assisting hand and soon the horses would be toiling up the hill slowly dragging the heavy easinon and cassions after them. We librois boys were favorites with them, owing doubthas to the Loesburg after They dulibed us the Silver Grevs, naming us after the color of our Colonel's hair thur little gunner was along, visor of the cap turned up, checks as rosy as ever. As we one day rode by them, their borses panting, he sang out, "hello you bally Leesburg fellows, we'er attached to you now. The 2nd Missouri Buttery and the Silver Greys go together and we calf-rope (take back) nothing. His concludes were laughing, while he was shouting his open admiration at us. it was with brief halts a march of day and night until we got there. The third might we crossed the Osage River. the Articlery was packed on the south side of the road on the west bank of the river. In crossing the bottom or facilities beside the river, we encounmad of the consistency

coming the billoui tal od note it ward J. Leson City, camp by in the noel. We had unsamiled only are getbugle sounded, "boots and saddles." "Harry harry men! the release on us. Ever, one jumper as for his liber on t hars line here, burry, burry for God's sale larry." The Artillery went by us Jeffers in cityward on the run, whom we some were slowly following. The on are in a vopinion had us just where they wanted u , and where doubtless to a expected we would surrender without battle. One General is reported as runting to surrender, Brown, but C. lovel Beveridge absolutely refused tabaye us included, saving he could and would cut his way out with us. This ended the surrender business. We lay close to the city all night in ing of buttle I left Phil McRacat Radioak after Bill Anderson who was bruding for Prices army. At this place Phil meaner orders to join us at Jeffers o, City or in that region for we had no raspets down or window curtains up at any place just then. For a day or two provinces the Bushwhackers has been getter a very scarce, not over a doz n 'oneg - on They were fleeing from Phil Me Le and his men and joining Pap r'r. . They were afraid of Philips of edges, for at Centralia Phil swore he would never take a bushwhacker passiver. In less than ten days they know he meant to keep his outh. How man, those boys mustered out while a reh of the Missouri River we don't know, just Major Johnson and his men were well avenged. Phil says he was only about six hours behind at the Centralia Massaere. Besides finding the politia scalped and a builet hole over the left eye, many had their throats out from car to ear, some stuck in the throat as hogs are usually killed. Soving this Mcline registered the above oath which was religiously kept. He states that one bundred and fifty-three were killed there instead of one-hundred and ten. These contrades arrived at Jefferson City as wet as drowned rats, and the next morning companies Caml D were ordered out on a scout to see if they could find Price, These companies came up to the Osage River at the same time Shelby's rebel cavalry appeared upon the further shore. Our boys hollooed to them, inquiring who they were, and in response came, "the 7th Kansas (union) Cavalry, which our boys unfortunitely believed. Another ford one male above, to which

well that a coming let with the confourney to Lid ; was not and f tiste, house they fell look to be main and where the evidence of much travel was confusing to good They did not know whether if a view ahead, b hind or in the center of Prices army. While detailing an of ance gnord a volley was fired into them by four communies of Mis auri Stars Militia, but owing to their clothingi. 18 hard to distinguish them from the in enty. They ared three volleys at our boys, hitting up one; shooting too high. Phil discovering who they were rode among them cursing them as long as incould hold his breath. The Major said that he had been told by Capt. June: that the company C boys had been cartured and that the enemy tried to fool him, and added, fire into the first men he saw. Company C fell back about forty rods, but seen went forward to where the fighting was, and Phil met the Major he had "cussed a few minutes before," shot through the nose. The Militia fell back when company C held the enemy until the Militia had tallen "back about a half unde", when our boys fell back, our infantry taking the Johnnies in hand. The remarks attributed to Colonel Beverioge at the council of war, I have from several sources, not however from him. I am thus particular in this from the fact that the infirmities of advanced ago, and the zeal of youth are not unitequently misleading, and as experience warns me to be eareful, I will quote as authority for my information of Colonel Beveridge's position on the surrender business, one Lieut. Pi.il. McRac. I have other informants, but we will let Pail, lead the forlors hope, while the reserves will be ready if necled. This sounds very pretty. We rea! of the charge of the six hundred at the batrle of Balaklava, the story of which has been inumertalized by Teneviola. "We were but six-hundred, by v peary the foe, We know not, we cared not to know." Our number we will put at five-hundred. Five hundred cut their way through from tw lve to thirty six thousand of the enemy!



" Thomas Leaving Louisincoms.

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Eller we fortify so will list in the . It is counts to one of the very best . . . ve bud in the 17th Illianis Canal ... the cor S. E. Crawford a near whobare to Vine and tried to do their Juthe a man who loved the love and mon-Grand his love, as I wall pooce before I am through with this hostery Livern: Tricion . \* \* \* - Speaking of Philip Mellas (brave bor he washdont fail to ; other the facts in the episode south d Jeffers on City, Man, where Phil with his concard of two companies, enconstructed a part of John F. Phillips car mond, had quite a baush with them. You may remember about a song Majay Midlick and are Orderly composed in part on the subject. I have forgottoo all or nearly all of it. I may be able to think some of it up for you. indes episode occurred just before Price arrived up to Jefferson City. I can now recall a couple of lines of it. When the friendly troops were firing orom each other; McBae thinking Fallies command were rebels. Philips taking Mellac's command were rebeis, we made Phil say:

\* Amid the Un of battle 2 voice was heard to say, Whate Sodier Boys from Hunois, and I am Phil Median?" Very Truly,

March 7th, '86. CRAWFORD.

When Phil started on the raid he manced to supply his non with understooding, but he bimedi became short and about the time he got to the Dry wood the gray-index begun hopic around. He took a robit camp latte, and taking off He shirt and drawers, washed and belied them, and drawers, washed and by ever the fire. Whole tay were drybinghe fell ackepted to find shirt and drawers armed up and scattered to the time winds of Hearten. At man is also any size went the behance of the trip—without slid tor drawers.

clear from Jefferson City about one vile and a half we were ordered to briefly. A large amount of corn both, cas parked from an adjoint field, are in horses. The C and D horses, and to the tiver, facing went to whom were on panies E, F, G and H. Comproies [. K. I. and M poined these at right angles—wtending eastward. Before throwing up breast walks we moved out reach on the road

being avery the man, and dop'th so the mean us unless an attacked him. I they not the least doubt the energy were laughing at us, or a saibly thinking we wished to draw them without range of our crames - We having smothing boardes undetecte he hout did not cut our way out, die not fire a shot. Had Phil Fisher been in command, or Pari. McPac, we, without much doubt, would have stirred, them up a little, got whipped of course. After clouing Soldier a while we fell back ard formfied, under the supervision of Phil. Fisher, who, thank God, was with us - Soon the Johnnies drove in the Militia, who had taken our places. The energy planted their Artillery in the Fair Grounds and the battle opened, not on us, nor with us. Oh! no. we were simply spectators. The first was about a mile and a half to the east of us. For a while the cannon becaused It was Prices year guard fighting our The Johnnies bovs. had eight killed, who sank to sleet in the Pair Grounds. Our loss, more. My informant was the Rev. Solzer who was one of the Militia but for a same ber or years was a acceisior of the trosnel in this vicinit, who family physician I was. A J. South we coming to our relief with its command, and Price knew that he had only to wait a little when a battle w ald be for\_ht. hence he went westward, we slowly following. Several of our new long been captured the night previous, but the statements I have been si are so conflicting in this to ster that the rules of evidence exclude the part. tions. One incident is worth mentioning perhaps. A Sergeant and one man was captured while on the road run ning parallel with Jefferson City, a mile or more south. had left their horses in a popular thicket about eighty rods from the road, the Sergeant having only his revolvers with him, the other his gun which was leaving against the Tence in the angle. While talking, a body of a dozen rode up when the Sergeant said, boys you must go back to the command for soon as dark comes, orders are to fire on every one on the road. It is about dark now and you must go through the fence and back to the command. Reb. All right give me a chew of tobacco. The tobacco was handed Fed. I'll report variable a Private congrued to a real resoulty but if subulastnit, I nope, but come. P .. "Ad right Songap, but does be ire. were pleasable me' trace star force erani to So ant diamone el sucwall of with the disoners. Soon he distribe of state rights come up, each traction; the opinions of the other. T. Jak said. Tyou have the New York Tot me by heart. ' Our boy retording type hase torgotten bothing Callious ever said or sid " "You are correct." lo the field offesite to where we ranthen the night we went into Jefferson Class or boys were taken, where an excite! cid notiv assembly was found, a'- at half of whom were a federal uninorm, or a part of onc. With Lut libtle, in fact no trouble, our boys went away together. The rebel pickers were off and our pickets only were left on, but were not encountered. The overcoats covered their revolvers the salvers were strapped to the month The loss our boys experienced show of tabacco. Others of our logawere captured, some of whom got ave . that mulit, others at different " .... One get away on white river and are to Lis way to the 40th III. Infancy : ac. . ther fetebed up in Andersonvice hereon. Some are reported deserred income of one at least I shall want furt' evidence. I think he fell into allands of the Johnnies and probably en listed to save imprisonment or perhaps death. He was a southerner ov birth, but a Union man of strong faith.

While behind our breast-works Pisher informed as that Gen. Pleasmann hall arrived a man under whom Visa or hall arrived in the eastern army, who graved are excellent officer, though near ag all of our field officers were full of

nght.



C + SPITE CONTRACT

Note that decourse the decourage of Ad-

### CHAPTER SXIV.

per to the sociality of A. J. 1990, to the proceed that for any proceeds to the period of works of a conference of the period of

we California we were upon by a condition of the Month Bestimate and a Segment consoning momental and supplies by the second consoning supplies by the second continuous formation of the second condition and we have a few and the long consolver and we not to see some of a collection of the second condition of the second continuous second conditions and the second condition of the second c

The Releaving was enough tery guts

The tarning north-and of Price! A new shows I plandly one of two lings—that he either had a large orthogorath he had been as a rankley, foolish now. The last he was not and as to the first I think his actions fully was outed us in the belief that the thirty of thousand men he was reported to two, was not overestimated. Our table at this time caused be told, but were by comparison very few, too to be side a general engagement, yet their roar guard was kept porty choose, the main army.

About this time some thought that Price vas going is to I way and his wear straig warranted that to help lint WHAP BIGL

i.e. a with us, and as he saved us it we say are the second might from any the could be will describe him, giving a court history of a new whose boact that may be belonged to the law and compared to the law and compared to

ital' was to as in Illinois, not nowy " see from Perria, (Sain Rec. 1 ) company K was raised in the same e gibberhood and was personally acquaint, d with the mother and brothers and knew Bill slightly. He used t as that the only mischnet Bill ever god into was fencing across a traveled road me night for the people to dismount and remove the pests, that Bill had used for fencing, from their roadmay. This beyish caper's the only existing reported of him while as lone; At the age of fitteen he went ate the Rocky Mountains and became · improve and hunter, and letter a guide for prives traversing that lonely rein . At times his head-quarters Liendin grow he gall-tor fred and or registion As a strain dis unjoine he develo ped an increase amount it strength, are less and his entire gauge on the 1 'ot, fast before the way. Me Kand his must dithat he was the bully of the Backy Mountains, and at one of toor a cancain rendescous Bill beat has at rerest practice and threw him while wrestling. The bully threatened vergeaner, but Blif offered to fight him with rill's, pisiols or knives, yet the bully swore revenge and would not fight. J. B. Sherk, now of Freeport, 111, was working for the Pony Exmess Company at the time Bill was eaught in a house near one of the small strtions, by this game. He is my informant of this post of the narrative, saw the dead men and saw Bill after the fight was over. The mob burst into the room where Bill was, and when the fight was over only he was left hang but was severely wounded in many places. After he recovered from those we not she deals in sto k for a while in the southwest, but finally became a spect of the Union being usually under Cut over Steel. All have read of his leats of caring at Prairie Grove and when ero sing the Arkansas river between the two armies, deserting from Price, coming to us. Bill has previously been described. On the raid he used four borses, the first was the veritable "Bluck Nell' two of the others were classmuts, with some white legs, one hasing considerable waite in the five, the other was a sorrel a part of both Lord legs being white. Nell was and all over. I saw her after the taid, at italia, though she was with us on the raid. When going into the encars s lines he always took Nell.

We moved up to and through Calif rara following slowly Prices rear grand. The main army by at Boone-.... southeast of which lay Marmadukes Division, southwest lay Cables Division, tanking an animated inverted V. · Wai you walk into my parlor says the spider to the fiv?" and we walked in, the Brd batallion and perhaps the whole regiment. After dark we move cautiously torward and camp near a farm hase. About a half mile northwest the tebels can be plainly seen throwing talk on the fires, whose flames are mounting high 11-5-ting up the wizard like scene. Fisher is moving sileatly around. Once lowly weaks. "Another Darksville affair, Major." "Why you lete, manufacture to the contraction of the our day and the in the street ble. The rio may - to & Valle ! has discovered the terr and at -warned, and ordered back. Coult. not knowing how near we come to "ing gobbled up. The earmy were aireally making the necessary roote to capture un. That night Bill now a rebel scout. One and there and then but it was not W of Bill. At Lexington he was among the robs dealing out death with his revolvers, was remained by some one, who for his temesity lost his life. Bill sent him to the harby hus ing grounds. It is written that William Hitchcock, alias Wild Bill, has killed hundreds of mon e d never picked a quarrel with any living being. He acknowledged that as was a fighting man and would dirend has honor. Never giving on insult and never taking one. I had the honor to once take him by the 'and, and I consider it an honor (in' if I could on'v have done as noic! for our country as he, but I have to fall back and say I did the best T could. Many sarrated with sickly sentimentary will shude a at this warm tru deartedlovalfellow, who daily became a target for the enemies of our country, who held his life cheap where our flag was concerned. May he rest in peace. He was killed at Deadwood by an assassin who crent up and from behind shot our courage through the base of the brain. I mach was instantaneous. The murder , was hung at Sioux City. Thus died the scout of the plains, our scent. I could write hours of him, and with piescano sadness. We love his memory. I wish his remains might rest in some National Cometery where the stors and stripes, the colors of fought for might float over him, where we when in the sere and yellow leaf, might stord or his grave and recount his dead- . : ' The very and honor. The killing of the ten men that belonged to the M. Kaudlas gang in that awful fight shows the mans pluck as well as endurance. Bill was not the only but was the greatest scout we had.



The 13 COST of Statement in part of the strongly when and have not not and;

for ways from them below they take hits hat. 1 . O. J. Hyses, Level Lith, ige and

these men and has st. Joseph, Wis. . they encounter that thousbet able to moder to me the en a part of on on has cassed the Misseri river the chargews part renounces on the with light from where they occured in so tol shot and shell. The Coll Missouri Care Militia was there and drawn up in line of bottle. On our side Brig. Gerl, standing was in command. The Lattic opened on the north side of the tor o. The woods inclosing the town in a s-micircular form in this direction were about a half mile distant, leaving a level open prairie on which the bulk of the fighting took slave. The battle lasted nine hours, our losses being one hundred and twenty, the rebel loss not being definitely known. One informhat says their loss was two hundred. bet this is a self evident mistake. The few Cavalrymen present were under the care or Lieut, Coi. Pennis J. Hynes. who, one informant says, wanted torrent his war shrough the rebels! The men or Balakhya, Leonidas and his spartan band sink into utter insignificance convered with such statements as the ones referred to about entring four way out in this history. We were fighting our brothers, our own firsh and bloom, and if your historian did not excavise great care, this history would be a me s of bombastic effusions therrighly saturated with statements that vesi, put Seacho Panza and Don O. to flight. The school house at Glasgots was converted into a hospital, the hospital hag erected, but the building was ared upon, though the rebels said they could not see the flag upon the a dilding Finally the Lone Jack Battory of the memies brought forth the white that from our side (but men were paroled, made their way to Beoneville. from thence to J. Herson Civy and Inter to Beaton Barrack a St. Louis.

Licut. Co. Hynes, Lieut Ebblidge and D. Farage were the commiles from our regiment that became prisoners of year.

At this time the 17th was familialog many prisoners. At Jefferson City A cost fould of some, at Booneville,

of the saids at a consensual of Ailled by the carry, bar in the main

thrusand to go to Glowers, and have troops enough left to hild as in theck.

Some adjustics was of ered to elle zons that favored the Calon cause but in a few weeks the complement was returned with compound int rest . 11-1 Until our paroled presiders reached Jefferson City, they sufered each tor want of field, on, string to the arts eight hours passed with at a restand ing a bit of food.

From here M. per Pisher land the 3d Batterion and went are have t to within seven miles of Marshall Vie moved very earthally on tobt aim dithe information that Price's army was passing through that it we, or rather a portion of his army, for to was marching in three column . This column was the one coming from itame and, Small buttles were taking per editiv. mere skirmishes. Where we tell back from Marshall or that vicinity, the Brd. battition as a body took the first uninterpreted sleep they had for tendays and nights. Shopping on a hill a few miles west and a little south from Lexi-ston. The reader will understand that we got out of the way of Prices army, or if he will take a purp of Missouri, and note the following places he will readily see that we did - Glascow, Lexington, Marshall, Booneville, Georgetown, Independence, Pressouthill and Kansas City. The next day many were sent to the year. They had become tired like the rest of us, but the most of their exc. beswere frivolous, more pretense to avoid date and danger. They joined to tear here they staid noted dang r had proved but the bravery, heroism, and person-lanerifice they exhibited darea. Car tanthat tried non to their acmost, is according to their statements truly conmendable, but one clament or locking, viz. truth. At this time General A. J Smith was murching his men to the utmost to our assistance but they stop at Pleasant Hill as we were rapidly leaving them. I suppose the reader unacestands that fisher had put the Brd Bertaben squarely acress the rebel-Division coming from Booneville, who avoided us by deviating to the north nearly seven tastes. They could have diven us back but there would have resulted a hig battle, which evidently

Cil no. - anco. Colonel Joulligin is er to move 1-of held for the this some N s loss nightin were about one in he of it and between these places Mi ... gan turtified, which was one half mire com the river. For a long time Marilg as men were without water. Free. mout, a same dear to the heart of seers republican, his been severely censula i for the loss of this buttle as well as the battle of Wilson's Crock, whose General Lyon feil-twelve miles being Springfield, Missouri, Our Colurer assel too far to the east for us to see where Muliigan for many days had held many times his number in check. Before he surrendered some of he troops refused longer to fight. The contest was too usequal, but r. helbr. ments could not reach them. Here we camped, putting in a few hours sicthat we much needed. The City " ... been looted by the rebels and presenta sorry aspect. Horses, waters a stores of all kinds were taken by the enemy whose impedimenta was becoming great.

The morning bugle aroused us, the calendar showing Oct. 21st. We were one in the saddle morning through the I solate streets, down the hill to the rier, to which we move up in an ' On from rate line" manner, to water one borses. The water was almost level with the bank, soil the channel, many feet deep was under our horses moses. This would not know. Not a horse had a fest in the water, but wa't how. and knees were drinking. Smile to horse and rider slipped in the thora came to the surface, and the house began to swim, but the vider togged at the curb, pulling the horse over ha k-ward. The horses right fire-foot was visible for a movient-the horse on his back-the rider evidently dragging his horse down by clinging to the Iridle. The cooline was in the sact of Citata Vese procured a small boat collas ontokly at possible was one the cost, but nothing could be done, for the undertow of the channel would not give up its victims until a bend in the channel was reached. Our drawned commole was Seret, Albert M. Mins . y, or company I. This occurrence on the gloop over the cionand and ourse with teats in their eye, turned again loined the column. Hat this tion partheipated with others to swimming a reses at Alton he would not here didn't ed there in the Misseuri. There was no opportunity to resene and for he went under in less, then a quarter of a minute.



- attendences Covered Velocitiers. 7 A. ASPANAPBALOMATERA, aparty have

To count became he All Engine Programmed

the draw village called George been - I note a a neero it was id was the sed to the stake for it suiting a · The inly-the only conlithing I we The state of the control of the Walter State V. Down sectioned a first throat ty electrist, distinguished bone. It is not is program and that Barber a san exa rt cout had been a member of the 7th Kennes Cavalry and during his service in that retime at Lorentz 4 as seout for General Musch st. The commanager of the reciment has sent for Under and requested him to take a few men and assertion, if results, where the robels were prosupably Shelby's command. Conduction reports were bling reserved until the site in the fact, rust not far from forty the assaud schols lay between Booneville. Georgetown, Pleasant Hill, Little Blue, Indecondence. Lexington and Mirshall. (see resp.) At this time we lay between Booneville and Georgetown, close up the enemy. With this ten men, Isother started, the night dis k and not a se of the little band was acquainted with the locality. The let becommon i was string out singly and with priorcord suirch," they move lawly in the c maress toward the enemies, supposed position-northeast toward Palestin, though this was rather out of the direading of the main rebel stray-only a small band could have been in that perision. To e boys traveled by starlight throughts, thick woods. About ore and a baif mines from our camer rasy came to a small clearing in the center of which was a log caorn. They gricily surround i the croin free which they pounded upon the does upil hey aroused a hiped who craven-I mily knew nothing further it in that Unicative was about a mile and a half to the net from there. It to k two boors to cover that mile and a half of the Missourian. Pidestine was a himlet of perhaps a dozen houses, in one of a tach was a light burning After Putter had posted his men he went into the house, anding the family seaar and the fire place. An old man The, and taking Butler by the land . ld, "How do you do, Lieutement the flee: The rest of the family joined

rany a regime tabit. He informed them that he was on business of imparticle and that he had not time to answer on stimes. The Feds will be nie 2002 af two hours and I am here the if the boys," "Where are they?" Tu - ala gent said the boys were not at home, but that Deacon - boys were, a which place they went, roused up there and what is wanted?" Descent No. 1 and othis is Lieutenant Charles who tell the that the Federal Troops will be here in the next two hours, and we came over to inform your sous." Descon No 2 replied, "Glad to see you Lieutement, but the boys went to Bonn ville last evening and have not , eturned vet " Butler, "What time do you expect them to return?" Deae-n No. 2 "Well they said if they wer- not here by undnight I need not long for them till morning." Butler, "To year probably all right, but norhaps , a know of some more of the boys hade to be caught." Descon No. 2. "No. Loren not, for Colliers, who you have about a mile from here, left town as out sunset, and he is going to sin, a home all night. His dogs with his chim warning - also Lie stenart live is at his father-in-laws. Barler. "Colliers is probably all right but not with five who is a good solover a oi I hate to have him gobbled up 'Dea on No. 2. "I don't think there is much danger as I learned that Shorty scamp is close to the house and his pickets are about a quarter of a mile from here on the Booneville." Buther told them he had been from the command all day and did not have the countersign and consequently no the nave trouble in getting by the pickets provided they failed to recognize him, but would take the chance of rolling down and warning the Lieuten of when he would feel sure that he was sate. Deacon No. 1 said that he spring branch road was not picket-d and he would pilot the way to the bons if d sired. Deacon No. 2 said, · Licat, the boys left their nage here. as they were juded, and took two of usine. It not too much trouble I wish you would take them into Booneville to them, so the Fe is, can get them." Butler consented, when Deacon No. 2. came forth in his bed attire only, shook hands with the supposed Lieutenant Charles and led the way to the stable.

and were all fresh and exercifive were missing, including a Bergast 2 Arriving at the house by the Spring Branch road the old moderness was out in charge of one of the men. What he began to missoust something, '199- ; men were but at the front door. a l. o was burning on the fire-place giving me light. It must be remendeded that hundreds of Price's men were blue uniforms captured at Pilot Ko & and other points, hence it was unpossible in many instances to disenguish Union or Confederates At the rear door Butler ent red a room containing two beds, with a stoor leading than another room. As Butler entered, this Joorway was occupied by a man with a cocked revolver in his hand. He was not dressed to receive ladies. but was in pictry good fighting trim. The revolver was leveled at Butler, with, "who are you?" Butler, with as much check as the preverbial mule, simply glanced at the Johnnie and walked up to the fire place and took a scat upon a stool. while the gentleman made the third demand. "Who are ye?" Butler respended with, "Come dont make a fool of yourself, dont you know me? I be long to Wilkinson's Rangers and carrito see what business you have to be out here to be gobbled up by the Feds' At this juncture his wife handed him his pants, which he pulled on, laying his revolver on a bod, saying, "I have been from home two years and a bal? and I have a permit from General Sheiby to spend the night at home." "Let me see your permit," msing and walk ing toward him. As Butler got within six feet of him-he suspicioning something-grabbed his Colts Navy by the stock with his right hand, but Busier, with a spring, caught is by the barrel. The death hug had come.



in a minimum salry foundaries.

L. A. Calle, STEE, Private Company \*\* F. \*\*

(C), this is a suited. All Signar Reserved)

#### THANK RUPLINGS AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF T

Le Cofferte was a large fellow , her tan a waived pounds, while is reald treat our boy to tip the . . . at one handred and sixty. Be--- . . the two was the struggle went - . '. I donn't lo the start having the so ei it, once : tring Butler dean he a the bed, but in endarance the Johnste was lacking, and soon he had C. amysle of a resolver meainst his i. mi, which breught to rib "dont shoot I heavrender." The other boys came here the room when two other rebels were discovered in one of the beds, the eleties pulled over their heads. Why Use, ich not help their Lieut, is more rtan I can tell. The rebels horses were cound in the woods near at hand. The Lieutenants wife was informed that if a rescuolage party was sent after them the pusoners would be Lilled. Our boys got back to comp with three prisoners, three horses, two mules, two gons, one revolver. The lost? comrides we ve found in camp. Butler reported the Sergeant for cowardice ... ith the result that the reported man reciced a commission. So much for merit in the 17th regiment," The , bel Lieutenant after getting into our comp became very abasive. Three of the men with Butler from Co H. were Corporal Wm. Biedermann, Henry Green and Samuel Scott. It is clear that Matlack was not a favorite with this company, and his bravery has been seriously questioned. On the road, during the Price raid. we were short of food, so short that we but nothing to eat but corn. On one of these occasions we were passing a turnip field when we broke for the field and were gathering turrips as rapidly as possible. The officers vers swong us in a jiffy trying to diller us out. The 3rd Battallion was a a driven very hard for Fisher was with us and we know him, but Matlack reduced Corporal Beichle, Co H, to the ranks. Not satisful with this, he made ham unsaddle his horse and carry the saddle and equipments to camp, which was about three pilies distint To thus process one meet out of hundreisequally guilty, ne as no comment. White in this region the 17th was by detachments sent in various directions. Here the reas reached us that we were . The the buly region ut, by soint, and

once heard a Concessi comment on the his ignorance of the matter, for the Illineis borses were a loca d for known excellence, or superior base ling, some of us paying long prices for our pets, the balance were some if it in the corvalue Benton Barroll. Whose the Missouri troops obtained their horses we don't know, neither do we know that their horses stood the raid have . than ours. The General Line off a 'lls. sourian, was evidently both partial to men and horses of that state. This pride was tandenable but his speech impudent. To m besingt in we turned well on the left, and while murching of troops about two r las south of as were hastening work and. Glasses were leveled upon them but I remember there was don't as to whot'my were. I now believe them 1. h. ". rabils hastening to Independence Pleasanton now began to force the fig. an , making sabre charges where comble on a v would stand. We ensel to larger manourer, but now forced the Subtley. Here the 7th Kause, and 8th Misseusri Cavalries were united to us while Generals Curtis and Blunt were in front of Price fighting him Lard.

Every day bottles were fought, the booming of cannon could be heard in all directions, save directly south of the rebel army. On the north; cost and west, we were pounding him. No rest was given him. Our General Phospaton forced the fighting from these thate directions. As we near had produce, the 7th Kansus, Sch Misseul, Mac rill's Horse,2d Colorado, and 170, 10. went for the coemy like become At an three miles from Independence the error my made a stan i, when throst with out order two regiments re h 1 cp n their smeking cannon. I glist mell store near to which the wenner during will d waite the sabre is being used. Many robels throw themselves in front of their causes, sacrificing them when that these brass pieces might be swid. but two other companies of these true Mi-sourious ruch on to the retreating guns, using the salare mercile-siv? when hurrab! the gaus are ours!! Our horses step over dead men, in profusion, all thickly covered with dast; some on their lacks, their open eyes filled with dust, others are lying prone. Some with limbs drawn up, others straight-

ing has the St. of the Real of the in Independence, when the leader bor a go a dozu, but General Physicais the chain drops and velling affect. of colour to the sight," and it is grad. Our troops rush in, yeiting like very demons, for the time bearers. were. The Johnnies flee in orid at consternation. Not many prison ... were taken, for we had no time. Men died there by scores. The 8th Missonri and 2nd Colorado went over the group wall on the south side of town, on the run. The robs were using this as a breest-work, but it amounted to withing, for our men went over with a live them bell, boys," and the ground for nearly a balf mile was strown with accuercie. We all did well, our brigade whimped nearly twice our number, with Artillery to face. The little band upder General Pleasanton killed dead jontwenty-three. With Major Figure, ! stand among them in good to be dispery with their blood. All killed with the abre, reidently with the salvein torce. Oh what a harrid sight? (merobel, chemir shaven, had his caretial artics preved with the point of the salue, and notwithstanding he ber abest. It his blood, his cheeks were read settles red. He by upon his big's him some, lay as though he sligt a the dash and pride of manhood, has he was dead an aigh. Our surground are busy at work earing alike for icle of and for working rapidly yet there is a ly, with the utmost eare and gentlebess Much has been said of the brunning of more surreous, but my readers must row after that there were some line. even to the army. A rough brotal sayor moved not be allowed there, while turn of that type rarely outer the us dtest protes ton. Our surgeous were the very look in the United States. They took the very best care of us. The co may have been an exception to tais .ale, but the exceptions were very. very, rare,



1. Planels Challey Volumers,

S. C. CARTENDE, Printe Commun. Co., 2

#### CHAPTER XXVIII.

All-true that an occasional on sance a liberals, arreed with a ble bundle contained a very small bottle of wine, - ... I swore dowe upon our bostitule a Pester both Doctor's and intalias, premiate reports not bounded on of . They world ; or out what they view us when we meet recited test In paint. And castor I one would mean and strip for the tohir we much . lesty about them. They were the last women Con ever en ded. With as in our fevered defining anticipating our wents, working above beyond their streamth, quite as pretentions, is sping our Distoris, consiquently beloing us. The others were innovahas-with them, whatever is is along, nd are never satisfied with the existag order of things; they are very piat -in their own estimation, and in . wany instances do more barm than

ac s Troops retired sullenly. The morning the 2d Colorado attack acts and Major Smith and a number if its men of that regiment were kill-A. . . the Johnnies were soon driven . . . the field, our regiment being still o the blit. Major Smith was a man some note and a gross favorite of -1 at And Cock his regiment averaged his reath, as Ving a sabre . Large that sort many a traiter to his 5 . account. Some telk was made to trebe's claimed that their cries of su roud in we.e. unheemed by the Colrate tree pe. It has been sail that Well a State had a presentation of his not and the night protons had stata thus he would be lilled the next de . I . No once a et this st. tomant i . prost. We drove the enemy onto in " and Curtiss, who were very prar . . . . . . . . WI to we were more by the Blue an officer show d. there's . . own, burry us, every talnate is to be hour," Alter John tering so each the deep made or i availing . thees first the enemy and tailen the cost our path, away we vest or the that you. Fisher shouldn't rectae on tuy! There, ny fell bak lineing a as common modated on two wheels, . ha pair is half, berne house to low it by Some little Hundet proicale har in letter place, and missed

co- boy. We also en the left and in he quite a detear to our left to linkman's Mills, where a few Johann's percente us but one for the main army. Thre we lay a few hours in the rainthe night being very dark. In the a six Motor hish r strives in camp making injuiries for his orderly who is his brother. But Sam' could not be found and he shared the bed for a contle of hours of two of our boys. On the morrow we march rapidly, the enemy being pretty well concentrated near Kensas City where a heavy engagment is plainly visible. A heavy force is left to cover their line of retreat. North of the ravine near Big Blue on quite an eminence of ground we draw up line, when from the south of us over a mile away on a hill a puff of smoke was seen, the boom was soon beard and the shells which they were hurling at us burst midway, high in air. Puff, puff the smoke, boom, boom the cannon, crack, crack the shells and still no one burt. Like magic two guns from the 2d Misseuri Battery appear. Our tony cheeked lad is there, tanned like an hidian. Once he fires his rifled gan, when we strain our eyes to note the result. Again he fires and a rush is made to one side by the rebel artillesists, plainly seen. Our gunner inunilles in language not learned in Sunday schools. The oiz Sarzeaut talks quietly to him, while the boy sasses back. Deliberately he again takes sim and fires. The rebels fee from their cannon, but return and drag their guns away. O is boy had knowled a cannon out of inc. Pleasanton and McNeill are to hind us, and a solid shot aimed at us resses between them. Our regiment is ordered to clear the bill, which is thickly covered with stunted onks and large bothlers. By fours we murch down the hill, "head of column to the right," down the ravine, when, "on left hout into line" in line of buttle, we march steadily up the hill, avoiding trees and boulders, yet keeping a good line of battle. A rebel battery on top of the hid in front of us, not cighty rods away, is playing upon us as fast as the dust begrimed gunners can load and fire. Just back of this battery is passing Prices army, amid a cloud of dust. Hundreds of rebels are rushed into the growth in from of us. All this is plainly seen from the hill we had just left. We are ordered back,

some of as to prices. Zipl zong! when Cast. Kelly's horse, Union harse and no one is hunt -- a miraculous user --We are marched out slouls, was buch on the upland, where we dismount to? laying down on the grass we watch the fleeing rebel army as they hurry 1 -t on the opposite ridge, about a toile of One thing is certain, viz: our telepal is not a coward, and we can stand it if he can. Personally I felt like indelging in a torse race until we had left those bursting shells far in the rear " have no doubt but our Colonel and instright, but my desire to run was mighty strong, all the same. I am reliably informed that General McNeill sout orders for us to fall back. From experience. I can state that a six it in shell in process of fusion in close proximity has nothing comforting amout it, since the war I have found many that cared nothing for them, but I am afraid they belonged with the noncombattents, who are very furious when no fight is in progress, and during the war were in constant terms of latinuary with the rear guard. Our numbers were rapidly diminishing, some were captured, some were completely were out. They stood it long as possible. while ear corn was our principle dist. (this is correct-no pun.) They did not lack love of country, did not lack courage, but did lack powers of endurance. Some did not care to stay with us, a few only.

To the west of us the battle is still raging, and we move out on the bill near where the robel battery stood, near the road where the enemy neest murch out. There was I should inclose about one thousand of us. Reinforcements are ordered up but they done come. Perhaps another Fitz John Porter case. But here we are, and we can play Leonidas or repeat the action of Bulallaya. I here fell in love with one of our boys, Thomas Beil, who was furious that we were not lead out occess the road the enemy were retreating on, distint not more than a half mile. There was no sham on Bell's part. He was a natural born fighting soldier. Blunt and Curtiss have whipped the rebs, and here they come murching post us, not a shot fired by either side. We can get annihilated but we councitig' t thirty times our number.



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The filleois Caraley Volumeers.

. F. 2. CARPENIAR, its at forms  $\gamma \cong \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ 

(Complete Secret. A. Woles Perend.)

CHAPTER NXIX.

I'm a bas been terribly beston. The of ideasen. They dreed our sathe later of many carely of southward where we is I have full chance at him. Wil allow closely on their rear, only a lea il de bat par compa les are coming ... The as they can. Our horses obtain : f. w hours rest, but the saidles are get ranoved. It is a raw cheerless night, har many of us eitch snatches of slep ling in front of our horses with their halters tied to their persons. After a halt of perhaps four hours, we stort on, and that day perform the biggest days march on record, if we are correcily informed. We move out carly, is the fag. Soon we hear the boom of a one, when we start our horses on the run in the direction of the sound. Soon we come upon bales of rope that had been thrown from the enemies wayous, harmesses, gried-stones, boxes and barrels of merchandise, and everything from a clock to a spinning wheel, callery taken from the stores they had hoted. For many mites, were these niticles strewn over the prairie, the colors being east from the wagons while the teams were on the run. Our brigate is in front until the junction is made with Curtis's troops, when for a few hours they are ahead of us. As we ascend a hill we lank back and see nolles of troops, our boys, who that day nels to firmly establish our flag as the emblets of equal rights before the law, of liberty and justice - a veritable jewclot liberty board by us, and respected by all nations. We are hungry, oh so hencery! For seven days the most of as bure had nothing but corn picked from the fields, after Price's army had tal on what they wanted, and it was tom ticking too, once we came upon a her of careases of eartle, about a dozon. the rebels had killed them and cut off the most of the ment, we pick the lones, not having time or wood for a fire, we eat the raw most. Here Livureasnt Phil. McRae, who is command-1.12 both companies, C. S. D, which he did during the raid, sent one of his commissioned officers to the rear. Phil. shought that his courage, like Bob Acres, had coved from his fingers ends, and that did not sait Phil, who was on Our nivance it. What that day.

the property of the rear factors. Or. curb weed at their heads. Some of the loca are sitting their horses improperly; anding their staff cas butly as mercin. The responsibilities is trestment to e hers, a such that due unthe year. Now and if on a horse quotes callegen dies. The strangle's are in tarn; instances reformed into companies and crowded to the front. It is one of these that charges the rebel artille: v at Mine Creck, where some all feeling existed for a -lost time between these boys and the 7th Kansos, who were in the charge. Here the 2nd Colorado charged a little to the right of us, and rebels go down before these peerless hardy westerners, in great profusion. Colonel Beveridge at our head on a large gray horse, is using the spurs vicerously. We are on to him. With his sabre high in air to attract attention he calls. Artention Batiallian. By companies! On real into line, MARCH! Fram sabres! Forward, tret, gall sp. march, CHARGE.

We pass a building to our right, the rebel bullets pattering upon its roof like hail, while their buzzing in air sound like many swarms of bees. With subres in air yelling as only Illinois boys can yell, we drive the spars, at the same time lifting our horses heads, we follow our Colouel closely. We are possing the rebels, cutting off about two thousand of the enemy under Marmaduke and Cable. A detachment of the 3d lowanumbering alout fifty men came to where our prisoners were, they captured them? We were on the left of the prisoners, about eighty rods, Phillips and Benton on the right, Here Price was wounded, a wound that I think resulted in less of an arm, later on. Here one of our Generals shot a prisoner who it's ems had been an acquaintince of his and a soldier is the Union Army. I as theneral recognized him drew has revolver and said watch our there" fired, the ball cutering the forehead and came out at the temple. The prisoner fell where he lay, meaning and waving his right hand to and fro in front of the wound. Our regiment rode over him, for one half of his body has in the road-way. The shooting of this pren according to my recollection is as above, but comrade Hickman says that one of our Generals asked birs vivice he was ear His region of the and of a dimension shoots, exclusively a seculed control of all a fact membered that these Kaness and Nissouri bors Lockwed nor rathe bodd and the two stores and has supered in the their ingenuity could invent. I'm toty had been desiroyed, spick studen. relatives and friends killing. Ten years precionsly the most serious trouble becan ten long years had those union people suffered at the hands of these de paradous, bei rly all of whom were lo Price's army, who with fire and bullet had given the law and order party no beade, no res. Here in this vicin' v lived John Brown, whose soul 'staff goes marelong on." Ossawatawie, his home, is but a few miles west of us, and though he died at Harper's Ferry. he still lives in both song and story. Herce in indaing these constades let us not forget that for long years they wer. surrounded by cruel and merciloss eremies, these same energies, new light. flueing from the state that for lone years they have tried in make desolate and so recently have their gues local echoing among the hills in the woodland, and on the gratrie- Hundreds of miles have just been bud in waste by them. Countless thousands of dellars worth of property taken and satrage . I, bundreds have been killed by the a . Our love remember the long years ! their cruelties and atrocities, and if on orcasional act of severity was practiced. let us remember the long list or area ocations. But way on our left and further south of Mine Creek a tew hours later the motorious Bill Anderson meets his death. The neveri Guerrilla with two of his despendance are caught in a cabin, on the prairie by two of the 2nd Color of a bows. There Eith in the one room with revolutes and butcher-knives, and whose all to over, one of the C decade boys straig "? out of the loor wounded in man- place -. He is the only survivir of the fiv-The floor is enered with blood the wails are covered with it, but Bill No. derson will scalp no more prisoners lie died a violent heath, but made no ayneals for morey wen knowing that had he an hundred lives, and very world in a court of Justice, he would have them all. Thus trem the messere at Centralia. Anderson was stool ty tursued and lost his life north ea t of Fort Scott sings usersy to think make The awful wretch met an anti- die o



Fight Lowis Cover to Volumeous.

(\* 1901) de sant et (\* . de Reseaux) CHAPTARES X.

my act of the enemy. Generals Phase states and Isolated beliffings. Hurrali, was at Prices war on train. All on the the Gental's book resel to their at-We it' by some four headred - does drive any negroes whose connsome es are allow with fright, while re cell just shough to make them Udnit that their form is sealed. They sea radi of "Massa Linkam's salors. and vainly look for the horns they are edd ac possess. On on still on we tress, a mere handful of us. Some in based out a few scart out, boking and fully out for their personal safety. 1. y did nat get hurt. Beveridge still . Co head, using the spar to his herse to keep her to her work. Wild Ball with us. his horse running with a iong easy stride, the front of his broad simulad hat standing up out of his ". .e of vision. Fewer and fewer we steeme, not much more than a good - ort for our Generals. Here we . on- to a long hill, not steep, a gentle . ert but it t.le. our horses fearfolly, host hards are hanging on the curb, tradied by our bridle hand. We look antiqually around, but no faltering by this little band. It is what we enlistof for. We know that Price has no wellery-we barrowed that. We to ch the blik Great Heavens what a tgot! Price has his army drawn up in an of battle facing us to the north, ... front about one half mile in length, tine after line almost as far as the eye can reach. We taken -tiren C. lonel Be wriden's "Attention! Battallion! on left front into line. March! We are It has seventy to one. Dr. Clawf rd then to the front followed by Dr. Don, many rods in front. This belos as very much, for we were boys ir on severteen to rwordy mostly, are not 3: t fully colf reliant. W. more and ne halted when we pour the lead into then from our surbanes. Two mountin Lowithers, about the size of a sec-" a of store p'pe, are throwing shells over us at the enemy. We are still on the carrowel for Suddenly the robels

crowd in and bup to pour a stream of Horarrers throw shells at them, our annie red. They can not stand it but wheel on the run back to their line or " trie which is breaking by f are a a respecting. We cannot follow. Our horses are tired out. Thirteen por from company K. fifteen from C. about that from D. About one housdr.d. of, our regiment was there, not much it may more. We have killed relis all day long. The width of the rebel column on the ground makes it look as though it had been shaven and repeatedly rolled. A number of interesting incidents occurred. One being the slight wounding of one of our boys who rode out to capture a gritty reb who only had a sabre for a weapon and a male for a horse. Our boy being centrous took bien with the sabre, but n a until he had lost a little of his own blood. The rebel eventually recovered lest he was severely wounded. Some of our boy- would occasionally stop and cive a wounded reb a drink of water our of his cauteen, lessening his own small saids for that day. We dismounted from our horses and could scarcely , and. From before daylight to sun no hour high, we had been in the saudle and nearly all the time riding on the run. I heard it said that we had made sincty two miles that day. and in the Listory of the world it had never been equiled. I have also seen it. that we made but seventy miles that day. We crossed the counties, of Jakana, Cass, Bates and nearly across Version, which I think cannot be far from the nanety two niles. We proved that Missouri General was mistaken as regards our horses, and as for the baby part, previous to this by Gen. Pleasanton's orders the companies had inseribed on their Guidous the battles of Osige, Big B'or and Independence.

All did good work for their country, and our fighting record is as good as any. If we were not in as many battles, that was not the boys fault, they went where ordered, and were always auxious to meet the corony.

That day M dar Pisher was in command of the rear guard, but when he saw the debris of battle, he turned over the command to a subaltern and hastened to the front. His own powerful chestnat dropped, when he dismounted a seldier and came on, getting to us just as the rebel army was going over the hill on the retreat. In the last

Bide hasering. We wire travell much too fast for beavier con- to get but handreds now living know that it have table, under tated than over-the ted the truth. In that little dyar rust described, on the prairie tour miles south of Fort Scott, the loss to the cu. emy was great. We were partly armed with Sharp's or Spencer earlin's that would hill a mile away. When his by one of their ounce balls, he was baday hurt. The boys kept coming up and were continually asking for convoler. and no end of questions. Some set a little sleep, for we expect a repetition en the morrow. It is a cold raw night and the thieves get in their work upon the tired fighters. Shame! When dawn arrives, we are wet through from the beavy dow. Horses have been stolen and there is much unpleasantness.

A fresh column met Price coming in from the direction of Fort Cott. This column had plundered every village within their reach, had cleared the Kunsas line of horses, eatile and sheet. This comparative fresh column had started to charge our right the evening previous, but they lacked nerve. The next morning we follow on and ra-s hundreds of abandoned sheep, the posirie is again covered with The plunder. ground is thickly strewn with shells which they have thrown from their tagons, Dead rebels thrown from their Ambulances in great numbers. Soon we meet with arms abandoned by individuals. Yagers enfield rifles and somemany valuable- double barreled shot guns, kegs and even barrels of gunpowder. The remnant of their worden train is found burning, south of Marias des Cygnes, handreds of quarters of beef just killed are here piled up alongdoned so soon as our guns began to roar. Our advance struck their rear at Newtonia where a heavy buttle is fought. We are on the left but orheaded for the scene of battle and get there after dark just as the battle is over. About eighty dead rebals lay behind a brush fence. They are lover our boys who sat on the horses, lat the returning volley killed the cirlay who fell there in line. The reb's firt into the woods. The little village was filled with wounded, and our doctor work long into the night, until the wounded are cared for,



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Adria Bulls Cavarry volundeers,

CHAPTER XXXL

in [ ] we will come to this history the sur own personal knowledge, ad-... ig wirt die eephades may semi in. Oct. 29, 1864. We leave Newtonia

this mercing with orders to go to

We cass torough the towns of Mt-Vernon, and Little York, and reach Springfield the 21st. We went into ea ip ocar town, and such a camp, we h d no "dog tents" for the men and only one 9 foot square test for the officers, winter set in and "Valley Forze" times, was enacted over again. That night I tried to keep warm in the rent by keeping a fire at the door, the smoke kept blowing in and with only one blanket for two we had a sorry might of it and one I shall never forget. The horses, jaded and starved to mere skeletons, with a small ration for their suppers, were tied around promiscourly (what few we had left.) to trees, stubs &c, the men wrapped in penchos or blankets, of very seedy as pearwise, with no prospect of hearing "Boots & Saddles" in the night, had bus down promisenously for an all lights sleep, the first in 20 da-Daving the night a snow storm set in, sadia the morning the ground was covered with 9 inches of snow, as I look out I wonder where the boys are, I can see mounds (like graves) of the snew and at one end a nole, ves, 'tis a fac . under that mound lies a commide who has had a good nights sleep, and a good warm covering, his breath makine a breathing hole, but the poor anissals who have carried us so far, and for so long a distance, on less than one sixth rations, how have they fared? Seven of those faithful creatures will never carry unother enurade, they are sleeping never to waken for they are frozen selff in death. As the sun comes up the enow melts enough to make it Pashy, we wait the town, and are shows the place where have Gon. Lyon feel. In the often oon the wind tices and clisus the solw, what will we do ronight? as I was a priviledeed en, follows to our kind officers.] I or a two boysend mounting our borses we ground out seroes the " . k ments on a linear house, no, cant. step. tiere, notion, the next one is a large briek heren burn bee bean we stop over aight " gas " can will sleep trans es a autor. " We put out

x 2d. (or leader to 17 of one room) with five planta a rough bad, we pile on the ble lous, but then all three pile

Are not we hopey and confortable? we," the boys song.

But what's the metter? shy don't you go to sieep, boys?

Stop your serat-him time servicines. another scratches, all scratch the firgot so hot, lighting up the room, A. day, that we are unconfortable, the fact is the warm had has hatched out the little white consmalways to be found in the searce of sold r under clothing when on action duty or le- g marches without though - we turn, out of bed and excess the same, we see, well that bid was mire with Graybacks, no reving to get around that fact, there were notions in it.

We shook the sums and immping ia, before another specience and get to work we were sleep a racely app. did not awake until morning we then had a good breakfast and televice to eamp.

New, 4th 1864. The officers ha ir s better horses than the act, such thad them, and today they stare South with what men had barses, was a was only a few from each Co. and they follow on after Price into Arkanses

I was put in charge of Co. G. leans lame, having a horse, and the bolt, or in rank left in the Co and ad 12 : distangated men of the Right of a d for Rolas Mo.

With my horse I could be'p it boys earry many things, and a took it very slow, only make and he miles that day, the bearing the consome, and at evering a country bearty in the road, and had a con- quier

Nov. 5th. March. . to arteen males and exmued.

Tolay we made to . . . milles. Now Table Some You, the extend

play for a formal of the conafter the pairations at Lemstart's hiing of the last two a other-tion igh the town of T. Santo, prosed to their conse river, and wast on to Union Springs, where we came of.

No. 514. Went II notes and put up at dam swille.

Note, 18th, Car and the Big Pica river the one hipping whose on to Little Pina to camp.

treat's Soule of and rine adden-

So . - . d. time on the great

No . 11th, I was ordered by the and roke they take in a consultant officed desire of the corpora. A toop rd. Heremand Friend countries inv. I and to take of their strates and reduce them to the works.

Nov. 16th. Orderly Seremont Ira Strasland came back and task corword. We rest nothing being owner but to kiep up the five picker pestaround Rolle Cach a mile from the m. Our might one of their posts was deben in, a detachment of the 17th tosent out, and after exchanging a few shors the rebels fied.

One day all the troops wire order, i out, they were formed late a large hollow so dare, in the person was a tost. a wagon came in concluding a bey on which set a presence, he had described from both printes, and now he is take. out with his hands and feet ded have stend at with his back to the loss, and tion there, six men are nearlehed up on which her and helped within 12 1 co, their as are built at all but as a they direction wab'ch has the blank continues on officer passing black map were the head and be elefthe prisoner. I then seer; I back and said to the ue at r act, aim, fire, five of thom shot and four bulls hit the prisoner, he slips wit the post. His head Lopping to one site a Surgeon feels his poise, says, dead, the oth man stepped are rut his gun within a foot of the pre overs be no and fired, killing bone instructly He was placed in a Lox and carried away for burial, the troops were muched to their quarters and the thousands of sitizens who had come to see the wintien, section dies dieur nemes.

Sor 19th, day, cand Surv. Uses, or hoter others, of trace to us hose

in a 1st. The bays commence to build wint r quarters.

Doe, John Went to Little Ping on a - our a d returned next day.

ther 10th. Orders cause to go to Sale als, but were countermanded. Our Colonel was here breshed for

meritous services.



# MISTORY

The Fillmois Caroniy Yolur wers.

## CHAPTER XXXIL

of like of archesting here at clothe new work of cut horse are process. On Price we will publish the 1 to a fact that the though the process and a them to show how they were those in

Wasces, Minn. May 15, 18-2 Command Malheny:-I received your our today asking me to give an ecount of my capture by the rebols

The right I was taken I was sone out at a dain S afford, from Jefferson City, our orders were to find out whether he Hebel, were maying away from them position or not. We were taken away from the company (G) by Capt. Additionally, and given our orders by some officer. (I don't know who it wise)

We are ted out on one of the roads and aftergoing a short distance we bulled, and I was sent on alone. went until I could see the enemy's pickets and camp fires, when I stoped and listened as I had been told to do, ., hear if they were moving their wagon train. I heard wagons moving, and thought I would go back and repare, I turned and had gone back but priew rods when I met some troops using towards the rebel camp, thinking them to be our men I asked where they were going, they said, to camp; I told them they had better now go that way any further, they then asked ... what regiment I belonged to, and I sold them the 17th Ill. Cavalry, they and role all around me by this time and when I told them what I believed to their guns were aimed at me quick : - a Sesh, and I was told to drop my is on which I had in my hand aimed at a em, as I discovered who they were s seen as they did me. They made the dismount and walk into comp, not or o- far away as I had been out and the, told me I was not going back the same road I had went out, and was gerting into another part of their can.p. They asked me how I came to get ac the wrong road, and I told them I onet have been asteep (but dont think I war, alchough very sleepy, having been on guard the night before.) they won all my arms and equipments before we went to camp, and on our arrivalue their camp, took all my clothing but my shirt and pints, then I was . 'ca to Gen. Jeff I! mapson's Head-. . . ers, and he questioned me about the force we had in Jefferson City, who was in command and was very particuin his calling as to the number

A. J. Parkin, here arrives we un-A. J. Parkin, here arrives we used it influences in a cornuct, after he had baked all the questions he want of to they took me, back to one of the first.

they took me back to one of the first, it was just a tring daylig at they select me if I varied anything to extend a course I tole them yes, they give me a big kind and told me to help mayoff out of a big ox they find just which I can what I wanted sell broited in on the first and was having things pretryulce, when the index is a given so march from these.

The Rebels were on the retreat and I had to run most of the time to keep up, as they commenced to make force d marches the next day, I was puralleng with other pre-oners, they had taken some M. S. M. sear the little place called California. After marching out of Boonville they stopped us and brought some Nigers up to where we were, and told us they wanted to show us some of our relation, they then commenced shoeting them and killed every one, about 16, I expected when they were all shot that we would get it, but we didn't

We made a long march that day and I bong barefoot and almost naked sufficed terribly, my feet was cut and so bruised that they bled at every step.

The nights were cold, and after making a running merch all day, to sleep on the bure ground without any protection from the cold, made me feel a little old and I have not felt all right since.

· I was parolled on the bank of one of those creeks in south-west Mo.

Some of the Missouri Militia was parolico at the same time and started home, as I did not know the geography of that constry I went with them unall they branched off for their homes, and I kept in the direction of the river until I crawled into Jefferson City. I was a hard to king sight when I did reach there, what few cloths I did have was completely worn out, I was sick and very laue, and I tried to get some clothes from the proper authority, but as I had no requisition I could not get any. I then went to the Provo Marshal, and as quick as he saw me he teld me if I wanted to live long I had better go to the Hospital, he gave an order and sent an Ambulance with me to the Hospital.

Here I was taken care of, washed up and given clean clothes, had a run of the fever, and when I get over that they tried starving me about as bad as the Refe's did, but the Dr. said it was best. After my feet was healed up I

went to the Parish Complete trace Barnacks, Stragers and the section of to Constant like massift.

I was soon e shoug, I and returned to our Co at Rob, Mo. Arrived a few drys b fore the troops there were ordered away, (Jun. 19, 165)

Ever jours, T. B now v

Eskridge, K.a., Dec. 18, 1881 Franko Ina: --I will try and comply with your request and send you sketch of my life as a prisoner with the Johannes.

It will be necessary for me to commence this narrative on the eventful night in 1864 (Oct. 13th ) that Co. G was ant out on vidette énty from Boonville, about ten miles I should junge.

On arriving there and coming to a halt, we dismounted by order of Capt. Kelly, he then gave the order, that, not a man should go to sleep, and ob, how hard we tried to obey our kind officer, but it was next to impossible. especially in my case for I do somer struck mother earth than my arm ran through the bridle rein and 1 was wramped in the arms of sweet slumber, to be woke up very suddenly by being sot up in the middle of the road with Cap, shouting in my ear, didn't I tell you not to go to sleep you little enss? Cap, then went on up the line," on his return, my neighber, Ib Dunn, was sleeping so sweetly that Le could have been heard for a half mile that night, it was so still, he was prgently stood upon his feet in the read and informed that it was against orders. Passing up and down the line Cap managed to liven us up by doing quite an amount of cursing and jerking the members of Co. G.

In the wee small hours of morning we were ordered to remount and return to the vicinity of Boonville, where we were permitted to unsaddle and rist a short time, lulled to sleep by the enemy's gars, and I think that (but little rest was very much needed, especially by our Capt, who done such rest and that night, pacing the heaf and statching men baddhen bad.

That morning after a seanty mediated and S.B., we were ordered to fall back to California, as we were out of rations and consequently had so fall back to our supply train.



Lahaffeet testing Volumbers.

Charles Addite

countly received for Gorg. Gates and a salable a situated to the rear guard accurate by about thirty of the d Unaica then it was the full commonbe a thire the Rebels made a charge on as. It was here our comrade Geo. have got the name of "Piscah Leaver" for the lears, he began to look for a better position, and espied it, as he thought, nor as a small eleming in some fluber, he at once proceeded to arrang it. Having no further use for his hors, he kindly left him with us. in tassing across said field to the timeber I do. ' .hink I ever witnessed such a display dispend, perhaps persuaded come by minute balls and shouts of hadt! you Tankee son of a .... But so bult for George, that position was too good to hose, there was a point soreal and he made it. (His wisdom seved him from capture, for a short time after he came to the company. whirens a sheet. We had been out foreging with Richard Hipwell Co I. had just left a nice supper table, -but we left to grab to speak of-and gotten back to the road, when George G. went by like a streak of greased lightning. We took the hint and followed. and although he was a foot and we on berseback, vet we did not eatch him until he reached the command. Ed.)

We were surrounded and invited to sameoder and get down from our horse; after taking in the situation at a clance we concreded it would be better to do see We were taken and there captured by the Zul Arkansas Robel Cavalry. Alter being reliesed of our horses and servibing of note that we had, we were at once honored with the commoney, at least it looked that way, as we striking out chead on root, they following is the rear with diamn subres. For about his wiles we led the charge, then we were reclaced to the ranks and Julins and I were taken up behind the J Anni s. Our new positions were on the back of two pretty good traveling males, and in this way we rede to Beauville, talking over army matters, we could not agree very well, and at 12 p. m. we arrive! in Boonville.where we rested two Lours, then, at the bu-" in call we were in urroll on to the adThe state of the s

For me residence off hand estimate of Pap Price's compile should say he had 50,000, but I suppose 20,900 will be near the Lats.

The prisoners were there from a linto as paid of wheat 20 and than the drew our first returns from the the fiderate army, consisting et a half rint of flour and a piece (is of lintoness governotis), was one days radious to much home.

In our squad we were lacky one ach to have an old colored man that we called ducle Ned he acted as communicasary and cook for us, on going into camp at night uncle Ned would get the water while we built the fire, then he would take his dishpan, which consisted of an obi bandoms bandkerchief, put about ten rations upon it mixed up with water, rolled it out and marked it off in small squares, each mans part, then we would produce the meat that we drew in the morning and had carried in our velt pocket all day, with one hoe-cake rolled around a stack and a se and stick to support the meet we could manage to smoke one and warm the other.

After supportall hands for bed, no more of a task than to take the one blanker which they had provided for two men, and that resembled a screen door with the net work minus and the frame left.

A number of times they gave us opportunities to join them, then it was that they would hear our minds freely expressed, they would then curse us and come down more severe on us. As the days possion on our retions were cut short earlithey consisted of two cars of corn every night to the man, this they would bring to a suck and say; "To our grathenent d at like erro you can try the colo."

Several times did Dave Poel, Teed and others of Boll Andersons good call assemble to talk their Teer would governed like a man. Pare Poel kindly offered the guards, to their its over to him, and he would muster us out, you know their mode or mustering out, (to shoot.)

Finally at Lexington, during the figual improved the opportunity which presented itself, when the purely were napping. I yellow to from under their care about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, walked around among the Johnstes for awhile conversing, I was careful not to be in a hurry so as to excite suspic-

but it by I stated one of a combit was now be not a common count Green a contract of a color one less months to be proved a com-

they call . but by traveling . Inte-Hassit Laren, from the Lawer Ly in Topical I surrori red no. stient. book, there I found the resould and . v. of Ca G. Thomas McCale and John McAllister, who kindly took me in charge, and done air they could for use, but as I said before I was the were trweet In ale application at the Hospita, but could not get in, recele of some medicines, and bandances for my for. I next applied for hales portation to Schools and receiving in went there. Through the kindness or some triends I received some clothing. and after a few days of recruiting 1 proceeded to Rolla whereas you all know I joined my obl comrades.

P. S. I wish to state before eleging that the Rebs were not all alke, there was some kind hearten men as every data, the free breath of Heavel, and among them one man who said to negative the unitary within present, it is the last I have in the world, but you not diverse than I do. That was a man to the core.

Heer Yours, Robert Simmons.

1792690



and to incis capalcy Volumbers.

and are so crowded that we could To probe we spent a tediolis time and a comercial to be released at Schools there we arrived the 11th and were matched to Schofield Barracks, where we work a good nights rest, you but, and near day were allowed passes, and mone of us saw city life that day for the first time.

Jul. 1 ith. Arrived at the Knob, garered about I mile to Ironton, our placement quantitied to a large livery barn, keeping the horses below, while the men took up their quarters on the hay up stairs, and the officers taking the front office. I was helping Lieut. Kerly make out pay rolls at a private house. The boys were out of rations

for two days.

Jon. 17th. We commenced to take meals at private houses, we would draw our rations, take them to the house and the lady would cook them , : 25 cents a week. Major Matlack sied to stop our eating at private burs but didn't. Saudays many of the boys went to church, I often stayed to Eunday school.

Jan. 31st. Capt, Kelly returned to us from a trip home on a furl sugh

Feb. 2nd. Albert Rosenkrans came

nick from being home on a sick leave. Teb. 3d The regiment commence of to build barracks, the boys would go into the woods and cut crees about a foot through and twenty feet long, these put up equare and covered with boards made room for a squad of 20 men. It was a nice sight to go up on top of Pilot Knob-which was a mounttein of irou-and look away off off Files and see vessles passing up and down the Mississippi River. I taok a walk to the battle-field where Price fourth Gen'l, Ewing, and the dead while still lay all around, (this buttle one fought in Sept. '64.', some of their heads were cut off and hanging on poles, some setting on strongs when you stir them the bair would drup off, one had been shot through the skull and it being bare and shaky, I took out a hore piece and have it now.

The town contained many families from the south, without homes, or even food; and the boys would divide their rations with them.

Unit L. D. Kelly resigned and bid

Pet 2714 Storted hours on a ferlaugh and are paintione March 1st. I returned to to Co., March 1 lth

As I a said through Chicago I had inserted in the Tribune the following notice: Ad legal ladies who wish to belp a union soldierpass away his time will please address Willie C. Bennett, Co. G. 1725 Ht. Cav. Trouch, Mo., This made things lively and pleasant, for soon the letters or unswers began to arrive, as many as seven coming at one mail. What I dil not wish to unswer, other boys would so we all had loyal ledy correspondents, and would here thank any who may see this, for their kindness to us in helping us pass away the time so pleasantly.

March 10th. M. McConkey (Co G) fell down through a hole in the barn where Co. G was quartered and fractured his right ankle. It was in a livery stable, the boys horses being below and the boys sleeping in the left on the hav.

Lieut, C. C. Kelly resigned here, and the boys of company G felt as though they had lost their best friend, they all liked Christ they what made them feel wers. Lieut, Cycus Hutchinson,of another Co. v s promoted to the Captriper citi. G. This was an outrage. for Hot hus on toale all the boys his enemies. Seigt. Wm: Austin was put over other Sergeants and made second Lieutenant.

Here we were re-supplied with horses and arms and fully equipped again. The non-commissioned officers drew Shone ir Carl lines and the privates got Burnsid .

While Company E was at Arcadia one night Sengt, Hamilton and two men were set on a picket post, the Sergt told the boys there that he was going to give a false alarm that night, and make believe the robels were attacking the post. The boys fold him not to do so, and tried to persuade him to abandon his plan, but he was looking for promotion by so doing, and about 10 o'clock that night he sentone of his post to camp to inform them that the enemy were upon him. Co.G. were sent out on the double quick through a heavy storm, and when they : got there no rebels were found. Capt. Chas, Parker was officer of the day, and he got to the post with the "Grand Rounds" just before Co. G. did.

Hamilton told him his post had been fired upon, when the Cart, said: "Co E. can whip therebs with tooth-picks." (The above was communicated.)

(Continued next week.)

Rev. O I Chasma Pennand. Fith a comes delictions

Last week Wester dry con the Post Colore There were 23 of our olive, the ple, in luting Mr. & Mrs. C. F. 191 . of Crystel Lake. After the surpriswas over, the Quartermaster, West St. Clair, arose and said. "I don't with to disturb you in your conversation, Elder Cossna, we concluded to postport the call this evening, on account of the sadness in so many homes near by their we decided to make it only a short call. On behalf of the Post I have the houor to present you with this token in purse of solids) as a small token of our appreciation." Rev. Cosson replied: Brother St. Clair and mombers of the Post and Corps, I can assure you the: nothing could be a greater surprise than you have just given me. I want to say in behalf of Mrs. Cessna and myself that we appreciate your kind ness. These indications of regard on t sympathy are the most pleasant of all things in this life. Tonight there are four places of sadness in our milst: life is full of sorrows; but these are bright occasions, our stay is short, but we teel our lines have fallen in pleasant places, and again I thouk you. My heart is with you in your organizations, it is only with gladness that I do for you, and I feel this Relief Corps are doing a good work, count me in suvthing I can do for you. We will only be too glad to welcome you say right to our home to spend an evening in social enjoyment." It was then the pounding came in, and by the ladies too, we did not count the number, but the table was covered with pounds. The company then departed, bediese that they had done a duty that was pleasant and appreciated. We unit names, as some sent article who did not go.

#### A LITTLE GOOD ADVICE. Dont go to Law.

But go to Colby's and see the inmense stock of new Shoes at lover prices than ever.

FOR RENT.

Farm of 80 acres, 25 plawiand, 35 meadow, balance pasture and timber. Good house and stable. Will rest cheap and on favorable terms. Possession given at once, if desired. more land is wanted, 40 acres adjoining. mently plowland, good buildings &c. can be had. Enquire of A. L. Bootte.

ALMOND Commetique LOTTON. An external application for all population up tions of the skin such

Pimples, Murdes, Eczema, Etc. And all roughness of the skin or fees. Prepared by

THE PROF. MAYNARD CO., N. Y. City. LIBBIE VERMILYA, ABERTA



on the District, Loret, Col. Hynes o me in the regiment, succeeded by I Market, the post telling under the one together with the 7th Kau-- five more here stad and at the time of locks attend rand the assessination of President Lincoln. Soon after that preferelative event, Gon. Beveridge was edered to take command of the southeastern district of Missouri, with headquarters at Cape Giardeau. Soon after he returned to Pilos Knob, and in May 1865, the 17th Ill., Regt. accompanied him to that station. From this point the regiment was kept on active servery antil ordered to Arkansus for the purpose of bringing about peace and preoustruction. The column was compassed of the 17th Ill., Cavalry under Major Hilliard, a detacement of the oth Missouri Cavalry, and a battery of the 2nd Missouri Artillery, all under command of Lieut. Col. Hypes of the 17th. Arriving at Chalk Bluff, Ark., the column was halted ind encamped, and Co. E. Capt. Chis. Perker, with a white dag was sent forward to Jonesbero, Ark., where be met Gen. Jeff. Thearpson and staff, and an escort who accompanied Capt. Parker back to Chalk Bluff, where articles of surrendor were agreed to and signed by the Letel General, who stipulated that his entire brigade should be assembled at Wittsberg, Ark., within a brief period when they would deliver up their arms to the agents of the United States.

This was the last Robel force to surrender, encept Gen. Kirby Smith in Louisiana. The troops then returned a. Cape Giardeau, from which point they were soon ordered to St. Louis, and from thence under command of Lieut. Col. Hynes to Kansas City. After remaining there in camp for a few osys we were again ordered to southmestern Missouri. Il adquamers were established at Papinsville, Mo., for a snort time and the command distribured and stationed at various points. Major Mithick was detailed as Provest Marsheil, District of St. Louis, Mo., Major Butts, of the 3d battalion, commanded at Butler. Mo., while Lieut. C.1 Hynes and Major Hilliard remain-Ant Capinaville. In the last days of

devolve to a Major Halliard, who retained it afterward, until the regiment was Court Marshal duty as President

March 14th, 1865. Started for the city of Cape Giardean, and assen within two miles of the colors was ordered to encamp, which we a time a nice piece of timber, the teat - - i in double rows, with a space to a risk wide between each company for a street. The horses were taken each morning and evening down through the city to the river to wat r them, the boys improved this opportionly to "firt' and if reports be true many were the "mashes" made.

April 4th. An espect was set to out south, they arrived at Biomnie, i the 6th, next day we started on the read back crossing the Caster and White rivers, and reached camp the 5th.

April 8th and 9th it ranged constantly. April 11th. Jeff Thomp on having surrendered to a detachment of the

17th-which had been sent to seek him-they returned.

April 15th. Broke camp and embarked on steamers for Kansas City, it took seven Mississippi River steamers to transport the 17th. Our Ce. G was on the Silver Wave.

April 17th. Arrived at St. Louis, here we got our mail and many hearts were made glad by letters from Lame, mine with the number.

April 18. On our way up the muldy Missouri,-one il manifold is a very clear stream above the mocra or

Missouri but below that it is very break mixed. Passed St. Charles and comed 5 miles above. Every toget the boats were used up, the gang quark run out on the bank, and all the horses led off for the night.

April 20th. Pa-sed Jefferson City April 21st. Camped at Boouville, next day our Pilot got too hear shore and with scripe on the ground and a snort of steam we were stuck. The long spars in front were let down and the vessel lifted and backed off a rock. Hearing much whistling down the River we looked back, and about a half mile away was one of the seven steamers, she had struck a snug and sunk in about 9 feet of water, the men had

April Unod Stopped of Bloscos and some if the lors were informed to

April 25th Arrayal at Kansas City Mr. was et ick, I and prareled up

June 1st Broke camp and to mole regiment started south into Kinsis, some companies going to the town and some to another, I shall here follow the meanderings of Co. G which passed through West Port that

June 2nd. Passed the village of rerlacifill and camped as Peols

June 3rd. We stopped at Mered Ca. wer night

June 4th. We came to Fort Seatt and the 5th we drew our rations from the Government supply depor-

June 6th. Went to Dry Wood 12 miles south of Fort Scott, and camped in Fort McKean

Part McK an was large enough to held one (to of cavalry with stablefor their lim horzes, it was situated enthe bank of a stream whose channel was about 30 fort wide and 12 deep with steep but as, when we got there it was dry and I guess that is who they call it lov Wood. On our side it was process as for away as the eve could reach, on the other, the timber skirted the tre mifor miles.

The Camp-I don't know way they called it a Fort; without the right force high fence which surrounded it on an sides, excepting where the stream was made it one-was the best one we ever and. The ground was high and dry, the barracks very than and very constortable, with plenty of roc. 'ar the men and our norses. The paralle pround was a nice one, so nice that Cap. Hutch used to make the boys curry heart sticks of wood, iled on the aboulders, around the grounds to for. nish him annusement; the Cap. not the 5038.



# MICHAEL

# . "I Minels Caratry Volunteers.

or thy Wood - I had one on I so my squad. Mary a modify and a take one or two men and a man-'ar horses we went about three a iles to a blackberry patch, where each se filled a large pail full of the largest terries I ever saw then but to come we went. I don't suppose the b vs v.v mentioned about our running our horses, but we did try sometimes when we got out of sight of camp to see who such get to the patch the quickest. Many a shortcake did I make for our squad (as I learned that trick before leaving home ) I would take part of our rations of coffee, tea and sugar, go to anielaboring farm-houses and trade for any bing, flour, and butter. One halv would exchange with me, she taing bernes and giving me pies. The boys Elver went back on the exchange another squad boys used to wonder how we got so many pies. This you see was after the war, while we were waiting for orders to be mustered out. we were feeling well and having a fine time, the expectation of soon going to our homes, was in pleasant anticipation.

July 4th. Having an invitation to strend an Indian war dance, at Fort Seatt, 12 miles from Dry Wood, we accepted, and taking a number of our large, we made an early start and got their in good season. The Indians took the center of the town spuarcand were surrounded by the soldiers and citizens, then bedlam let loose—on the Irdians—and with drumming and relling, made a big 4th of July noise. Of course we got back to camp safe, if it was late, if

July 6th. It rained very hard and the creek, (Dry Wood) which was gencrally a dry one, came near over-flowog its high banks. The weather had been bot and sultry, so the boys went in for a wash and swim, and although it was very riley, they had lots of fun. The current was swift and there were many trees and logs passing down the stream. The boys would dive under them, ride them, turn them over with many boys on them and thereby ducking them. It was lots of fun, more so than getting back, for they were so taken up with their fun that they got, carried a long ways down the crooked stream before they were aware of it.

While here several of the men went

in their roy only a townill country, which sing heart of our respective to probe them set of point towns and the mace head that some done it was addition to the probe to the that that the country lines would be a large of the fair.

July 25th. Broke camp and went

Jane 20th. Arriving at Sugar Creek and finding the bridge gone, we waited and it the Engineers built a new one.

July 20th, Marched all day and campod at Middle Creek.

July 30th. Crossed the Pottowattoma river and North Creek and went into easip on the banks of the Maryduzeen river. Here the Indians were living as farmers, and at one house where I went, (foraging of course,) was as handsome an Indian maiden as ever lived, she was pounding corn in a hole cut in the top of a stump; she very politely told me to step in the garden and help myself Herkair was jet black and hung down below her waist. Selecting two fine muskinglous I came back, and when I asked her "how nauchee?" she shook her head and refused to take any pay. I thanked her and proceeded to camp, where we had desert of a la melon for our supper.

July 31st. Murched 25 miles and arrived at Lawrence, Kansas.

August 2nd. As Captain Hutchinson was put in Capt. of our Co. (from mother Co.) and was so cranky and intilerable to the boys, I too had a little talk with him, the result of which was that I tore off the 1st duty Sergeant's stripes from my coat sleeves and finging them at his feet, said: "Take them and do as you please, I will not serve under you another minute as a Serat."

August 4th. Went to Fort Leavenworth after horses to supply the Regt.

Aug 7th, Was pay day. As G. Ford was coming to camp from town, he was met by some Negro's, in a skir-mish which they had Ford hit one of them on the head with his first, breaking a bone in the back of his hand.

Aug. 21st. On duty at the prison in town. The Rept. was camped out a half mile from town on the prairie, the boys had little dog tents, and the officers large square tents.

While here orders came for the Regiment to be mustered out, peace had been declared and the boys wished to go home, but it is said that the officers reported to Washington that the "men" were young and wished to go on the plains, so the order for us to be mustered out was not given, and we were re-equipped again.

The Regiment left Lawrence, Kan.,

Capt Materiason then said: - Boys. there of you who wish to go our on the plains, step to the front." Univ. one (Wm ('rane,) sterpe', out, and a roan standing next to han was so provoked to think one of the boys nanted to co, when he was anxious to see loved ones at home, that he knocked Wm. down. We were then proceed to our tents, we were never ordered out on the plains, (the faithful 93.) if we had have been we would have went. So these faithful 93" were left behind. Capt. Parker said, "My Company cannot go, because they have no orders, the war is over and 'orders have been received' for the 17th to be mustered out.

John Rippberger says:-There were about 15 officers and men that went we marched over the Smokey Hill Route, through the country to Sade, here we stopped 13 days, about the tenth we entered the Plains, we saw plenty of Buffalo, Wild-geese, Antelope, Wolves and Indians, we killed two Buffalor and captured one Indian, when chasing the first Buffalo, Jimmy Davey's horse fell into a wolf hole and broke Jim's leg above the knee, they put him in the ambulance and took him to Fort harned Hospital. We were having a tossle with a B. ffalo, shot after shot had been fired at him and he would not fall. when Thomas Kellick, the butcher, get off his horse and resting his carbine on the saddle said, "d- :-. I'll have you sure, for I havn't had a bidie beststeak or any 'ard-tack in me 'arversack for the last three days passed and gone by, hardly, hardly." Tom shot and laid him low, part of the bind quarters was out out, thrown on the fire, and when cooked, atc with a relish.

Next day we mareled on seeing a number of herds of Buffalo, and often Indians chasing them.

(The next chapter of history tells why the 17th were ordered on the Plains. News that many of the boy-have waited long to hear.) Ed.



## HITTY

### 1781 Illineis Catalos Volunteers.

### CUAPTER NAZVII.

9.1.21 we explain I so Inclain and those bins obtain. The Lick we entrived at I or harmed them a Multimy Post, no white, there but the Indian Agent. We can very thred and glad to remain hose for a walle.

Find good times here; we would go out lending and souting nearly every in, we killed lots of wolves, tunned their kides and sold them.

W. P. Speaker sawed about twelve bider together, in ding a nice robe, he then sent it home.

I was here taken with bloody dysentery, got very low, they said I was going to die, but after two weeks lingering I recovered.

As a party of Co. II, were going up to Fort Pletcher they got into a skir-nish with the foldans. Goo. Baker was hit in the thigh with an arrow, the was laid up and is now gotting a pension.)

About the 5th of Dec. 1865 we left Fort Larned for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On this march we net with many brodships, and it was the greatest wonder to us why the government should send us out here to do no good, but to suffer, two boys froze to death.)
The prairie fires are generally raging this time of the year. The snowstorms here were just blizzards, "and dout you remember it."

One day we neet a large company of Indians crossing the "trail" in front of us, the officers stopped them, when we had a chance to see and examine their equipments, such as bows, scalping knives, arrows, tomahawks, lussos &c.

I remember Lieut, E. Armitt bad an arrow in his hand, and tried to make the Indian understand that he would like to take it home with him, but no, they must have it back, and jutting spurs to their ponies they left in a hurry.

We would see buffaloes, woives and antelopes on either side of the road, but as the weather grew colder every day we hastened on without interfering with them.

The third day out from Leaven-worth we were overtaken by a severe show-storm and severe cold weather, the boys will remember that night, we camped in the woods, and rolling legs togs ther we hall thuge fires, by which we were saved from friezing, some of the boys spread down bluskets, built stall fires at their boal and feet and

where the problem of the Appt the Irg States, and the Irg States are all I will have a same his loss me of the Irg Irg States and the state of the Irg Irg States, the next might the state of the Irg Irg Irg States and one are so bad that they were not hampout to d. The is now at the Home in Chick, a

It was reported that six freze to death, in our Rose.

Next day we reached income wath in the evenions, after leading our horses all day, it being too cold in rine in the saddle.

We were lease and to 200 liquarter—
after turning over our lease—and
thawed out. By the transmeness
there, it had been 20 be been constant we
days. We missed several of the logs
in different companies, who had priished in the cold. Our colored code
was also lost. I froze my feet to de
that they have bothered me ever since,
this winter [1882-3] I have suffered
more them ever.

After a week we were mistered out of service and sent to Springfield to receive our discharge papers and pay. Here in Camp Butter we bid each other good by.

I and six others stated for home, while in the depot co-route for Chicago Thomas Griffith. "New York Dummer," better knewn, came in with a large book offering it for sale saying he was hard up, out of money, (he always was) it was the history of the Rebellion and cost him \$2.75, he sold it for 65c and out he dushed, has any one heard of him since?

We arrived in Chicago at 7 p.m. and put up at a hetel, next day we made a raid on a elething store and exchanged our army blue for black, feeling glad to be entirens once more.

Then we hastened home, who so I arrived on the 25th day of Das bob. I found my folks with and vie, much pleased to see mangain often an absence of over two years, and you but I was glad, too.

Very Respectfully,

John Representation,
why we went on the plains.

At the close of the war the government expected to send troops into Mexico to 6ght Maximillian, so they began concentrating troops on the plants(it was said to fight Indians, but the truth was that they were for Mexico). They expected to have 60,000 ready and when war was declared with Mexico, that one balf of class troops acult reenlist and thereby have 20,000 well armed and disciplined men ready

to be carried by an independent of the courty form causely. When not being before them only a man, The ITTH was sant by a larger of the beyond the man, at the beyond when from to weight at the beyond who were from to with an that try can be hid at his door.

I'm M GEN. SHERIDAN'S LOVE. THEIL was one great disappointment in Thesidua's life that is not remember known We dream of what we might have our had we only the mover. What e.s. Sheridan's? Well, I will tell ven. Who. Lee had surrendered his home brinworn-out army at Appointation, and the war was declared over, Maximilian. supported by the French, was still alloperor of Mexico. With his toric a and war-scarred battalions in serriad and a firing the Rio Grande, Sherida. as sited but the worl of his Pre-Heat to lead forward to Mexico and plans the flace of the two republics on the but lements of Chapulteres in place of the standard of the French empire. That word did not come. The Franch surport of the unforcunate Empero. was withdrawn. This was the great disappointment of Sheridan's life.



#### ZITA A PETRON T

14. S. contocath Cavalry Regiment Illimia Velanteers was organized un-, a special authority from the War -twent issued Sentember 11. said to Hon. John F.Farnsworth, The reviewous was established at St. Charles Kane Co. III. By the ap-. . . . of the Governor of the State, i's Colonsley of the R giment was offor d to John L. Beveridge, then Maor to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who garante the work of recruitment and ore mix tion, and opened the redezvons No number 15, 1865. Eight companies were must red in January 22, 1864. Four other companies were mustered and the organization of the Regiment completed, February 12, 1864.

By the close of April next, 650 horses had been brought in by the back, under instruction from the Cavilry Bareau, and sold to the Govern-

May 3, 1804, the Regiment moved, to be orders from the Ger crabb Chief, to report to Mojor General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri, at St. Legis, Mo.

The Regiment was sent to Jefferson Buracks, Mo., where 1,100 sets of here it moves to Alton, Ill. and releved the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in mording the Military Prison at that place. For this purpose 500 muskets serie drawn from the arsenal.

Early in June, following, the First Lattilion was ordered to St. Louis, and the Sound Battallion followed immediately. Both being fully mounted, nees ordered at once to North Missouof District.

The Sizzt Best dion, Lieutenant Colonic Vennis J. Hynes commanding, prosecuted to St. Joseph, Mo. where the sommanding officer reported in person to General Fisk, commanding, Distitute of North Missouri.

The Second Battalion, Majer Lucius C. Hathark commanding, was assigned by treneral C. B. Fisk to the post of Chagow, Mo.

From this period, for four months, the direc Battalons were separate and remete from each other. Their blacory will be most filly given in separate narratives, extending over the time intervening and up to the time of re-union with the regimental head-matters.

#### OF THE TIPET SALITIES.

Lieutenant Col. of Hynes, being detailed as Chief of Crystyy, and attached to General Tiskie sord, the first squadron (Companies A and B.) under Major H. Hulliard, was ordered to Weston, Mo. The second squadron (Companies U and D.) pwas ordered to remain atta Joseph, No., Captain J. D. Butti in commons.

The duties of the Battalions were mainly escort and provost guard duty, for three months; not always in the same 'localities, yet always within the District of North Missouri.

In September, 1864, the invasion of Missouri, by Price's army of rebels, increased the responsibility of their work, by the increased restlessness of the rebel sympathisers around them; but no actual conflict with the repeny occurred in that district.

Late in September, the second squadron (Companies C and D<sub>t</sub>) commanded by Captain Jones, was moved over the country to Jefferson City, Mo. and here rejoining the Regiment, took part in the defense of the city October 6 and 7, 1868.

The first squadron (Companies A and B) remained in North Missouri during the winter, and joined the Regimeat in June, 1865. Lieutenane Colonal Llynes and Major Hilliard had been oldered to the Regiment in February and March, preceeding, while the Headquarters were at Pilot Knob,

#### OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

From July, 1834, for three months, Major Matlack, with the Battalion (Companies E. F. C. and H.) occupied the post of Glasgow. This was adjacent to the strongholds of numerous generated bands, whose influence with robel sympathisers, and their inroads upon the loyel inhabitants and interruptions of United States telegraph lines, required securing parties constantly on the road for a distance of from 30 to 60 miles. Threatened attacks upon the post and actual assaults upon the out-posts kept the ettire detachment busy, day and night.

Parties were sent out under orders from General Douglas, commanding Eighth Sub-District, District of North Missouri, to remote points, and frequent fights ensued. In every instance but one-when a score: of the Seventeenth men fought five times their number-their success in punishing the enemy was decided, yet not without the loss of a few killed and wounded. Among these fights may be named one

near Albert the Neath Missauri P. R. hastall, the byth one near the Poissibe Hiller and a third near Bochepet. None of these demand a more extended notice.

The reported presence of the relal Colonel Thornton, with 1 500 men, induced an order from General Posecrans through General Fisk, for a movement from Glasgow, northward and westward, in search of Thornton. Parseant thereto, Major Matlack mood. with all his mounted force and a signalron of the Ninth Cavalry, Miccourt State Militia, to Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rulros! Here, reinforced by 500 militia, the column was divided into three detachment, and thoroughly scotted the whole country, from the milroad, southward and northward to the river. Yo enemy was found, but the presence of the troops reassured the Union men in that country, and held their enemics in check. The distance traveled was 500 miles.

In September, 1864, the second Cattalion was ordered to more over the country, and report to General McNeil, commanding District of Rollin, Mo. It rejoined the Regiment at Jefferson City, with which its movements are thone-forward identified.

(Continued next week.)



TARREST PARTITION.

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the conflict a maner, with Incrine that
the conflict a maner of there, Ed.

There I at Bonson Burrycks, in A

South I was ordered, sarly in
a bot, the closure. More but at

Southers I was ordered sarly in
a southers of the Second Buttaltill and John L. Is corridge comtranslingurer road to General John MeNell as Rolla, Sept. 19, '61, with the
two shottamors. Here commenced on
active and vigorous companging in which
the invenients of the Regiment were

south

When all comminications between Peda and St. Louis were interrupted by Price's array, and General Ewing's anoll receive tried from Pilot Knob, that a brave resistance, Col. Beverilige with the 17th, by enter of General McNed, moved out at noon, Sept. 28, and driving a civality force which appeared near Coha, reached be short the day follows: ~33 miles of standard Basing, with Colonel Fletcher classes Geometric Grown of Missouri) and their 799 men, from imminent position capture, and covered their return to Rolla. Mo.

Firly in Oct the Regiment moved from Rollin-a part of McNeil's Brigadetowards Jefferson City, reaching there in time to aid in constructing defences and ir repulling the attack of Price, Oct. 6 and 7, where Companies "C"and "D" ret-inded the Regiment.

The day following, General Pleasanton arrived from St. Louis, and organized the entire force-four thousand-asa Carelly Division, under General Sanborn. Cel. Beveridge was placed in command of the Second Brigade which isolading the 17th Ill, and the 3rd,5th and 3th Missouri Cavelry.

Major Mutlack commanded the 17th which to dip part in the attack made on when at Boonville, Oct. 11, and which heldwed in early evacuation of that paint by the rebels.

At Independence, the 17th dismonuten, was deployed on the left, and in-opport of the 13th Mo. Cav., when the reas quard of the enemy was attacked and train artiflery experied. This was Oct. 22, bd. Same day, at unduliph, the beliefed of Independence, in the direction of Hickman's Mill's, 12 miles distort, when the energy was interrupted the next day, at

I mean the first of the relationship of the second of the relationship of the first of the first

The 17th, with McNen's Briefle, was hurried ferward to pursue of the retreating for. The cames the pursucrs formed in line or battle but only in the last case or . the course maintain his ground. I washe rouds had chosen their good and a control prairie, and were quietly warring the approach of the Union Todes- a Birgate, paw thinned down to 1.300 g. n moving up to attack 15,000. Every hand of this little band could see, and was seen by every man of the relat-arms. The Seventeenth was made the ounde for the whole has, of which it was the left. Atter a short, sharp engagement, and an attempt by the rebals to overwhelm its right, which was prevented by the arrival of two gons, which checked the rebels, an order came from Gen. Picasanton to charge along the whole line. After some delay, the command "forward" was given, and away went the 17th boys. With only 300 men, they pushed up in the face of the erency, who moved off as their approach while the centre and right were tell bad a mile in the rear. This was O = 25 - 64. and occurred in the vicin. ; it i'm Scott. The lask of ferres and a crip id marching caused the lost of in a than half the horses, and bundle ds of miles were traversed, by some of the 17th, on fact.

The escape of the rebels over the Arkansas line was followed by the march of the Brigade to Springh M, Mo. Here orders it in Headquarters directed it to proceed south-west to Cassville, Mo., thence back to Bollo, Mo. which was reached by Nov. 15, 1864. During the 13 days increasing, the Regs, had marched over 1000 miles, and suffered the loss of 600 horses.

In Jao. '65, the 17th was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo. After being remounted it was ordered to Cape Girardeau, Mo. in April. Col. Beveridge was now The state of the s

A brein idiatack on the difference of the are run and alread, and is differenced to a vicinity of the naise recent comprising to Tribuch and some Mo. Artillery, core conductive Lt. C. (Figues, lab. in Artillary, core is found. The conductive filled incomparison of the many in a construction of the manufacture, with a Expectation, and arranged terms and the soft the capitulation of his force.

From Cope Girardeau the Ropt was ordered to Kan, and occupied demonstrated poets along the plains; who also they and Doc. '65, at Leavenworth, Kan.

Their last important work was therefor a detachment, accompanying the commissioners, who went to Fort Sm. In the treat with the Indians, at the government held in Sept. 1895.

The service of the Regt. has been wholly within the Department of the Missouri, commanded, respectfully, by Gen's Roeserans, Dodge and Pott.

While the Regiment was societaed at Pilot Knob, Major Natlack was ordered to St. Lewis and assigned to the types Provost Masshall

Prom Cape Girardeau, Col. Beveridge was ordered to Wirrensborg. thence to Kansus ("Ity and thence to The Man are ended eat all of the mintary by Missouri, south of the Missoor: River, ontside of St. Louis connty, must ring out the Missouri treops. supervising the removal of military stores, and subjecting the military to the civil authorities when the first. was mustered out. Col. Rever due, by order of the Sec. of War, was direled in the service and presided over a havitary Commission in St. Louis for the trial of rebeloffenders again temperty and persons of the United States. He was finally mustered out or the so view Teb 6, 1866, having served over a corjears.

The 17th was the last Cav. But orgonized in this state.

While the Rent, did not empercent any several arrangments, it per a most hard and will also services in fragment skirmlishes with the onemy, in routing guerrilla parties and in long and worky marches.

As the youngest of the Care it is entitled to the respect of the observer regiments and the gratifude or the State and Nation.

(Finis.)



